RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶನಿವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೨೨
Part–I	*Bengaluru, Saturday, February 06, 2016 (Magha 17, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 222*

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ವಿಷಯ: ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016

2. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ (ಇ–ಮೇಲ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಜಿಪಂಮೈ/ಸಿಎಲ್ಎಸ್/62/2015–16, ದಿನಾಂಕ:03–02–2016

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆದೇಶ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 41 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06–02–2016

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2) ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಬಂಧ–2 ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 127 ರಿಂದ 133 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ(ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ), ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿ.ಪಂ ಎಂದು ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಬಂಧ–1 ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 17 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ ಎಂದು ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ. ಥೋತ್ರೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ)

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) ೫೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೦೯
Part–I	*Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 17, 2016 (Magha 28, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 309*

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016.

2. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕೋಲಾರ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಜಿಪಂಕೋ/ಪಶಾ/ಸಿಆರ್. /2016–16, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11–02–2016

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆದೇಶ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 41 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17–02–2016

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2) ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಬಂಧ–2 ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 112 ರಿಂದ 115 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

1. ಕೋಲಾರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ : ದಿ: 07–02–2016 ರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ದಿ: 21–02–2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ. ಥೋತ್ರೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ.)
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ8) ೫೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೦
Part–I	Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 17, 2016 (Magha 28, Shaka Varsha 1937)	No. 310

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016.

2. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕೋಲಾರ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಜಿಪಂಕೋ/ಪಶಾ/ಸಿಆರ್. /2016–16, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11–02–2016

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆದೇಶ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 41 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17–02–2016

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2) ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಬಂಧ–2 ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 112 ರಿಂದ 115 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

1. ಮಾಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ : ದಿ: 18–02–2016 ರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ದಿ: 17–02–2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ. ಧೋತ್ರೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ.)
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ8) ೫೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೧
Part–I	Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 17, 2016 (Magha 28, Shaka Varsha 1937)	No. 311

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016.

2. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕೋಲಾರ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಜಿಪಂಕೋ/ಪಶಾ/ಸಿಆರ್. /2016–16, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11–02–2016

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆದೇಶ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 41 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17–02–2016

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2) ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಬಂಧ–2 ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 112 ರಿಂದ 115 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

1. ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ : ದಿ: 02–08–2016 ರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ದಿ: 18–02–2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ. ಧೋತ್ರೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ.)
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) ೫೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೨
Part–I	*Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 17, 2016 (Magha 28, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 312*

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016.

2. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕೋಲಾರ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಜಿಪಂಕೋ/ಪಶಾ/ಸಿಆರ್. /2016–16, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11–02–2016

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆದೇಶ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 41 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17–02–2016

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2) ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಬಂಧ–2 ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 112 ರಿಂದ 115 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

1. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ: ದಿ: 12–02–2016 ರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ದಿ: 16–02–2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ. ಧೋತ್ರೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ.)

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) ೫೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ- I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶನಿವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೦, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೧, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೪
Part–I	Bengaluru, Saturday, February 20, 2016 (Palguna 1, Shaka Varsha 1937)	No. 314

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ತುಮಕೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ :
1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016.
2. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಚುನಾವಣೆ/ ವಿವ/35/2015–16, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 03–02–2016
3. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ (ಇ–ಮೇಲ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಜಿಪಂಬ/ಆಡಳಿತ/ಜಿ.ಪಂ./ತಾ.ಪಂ./ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ.ನೇ/2015–16, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12–02–2016

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆದೇಶ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 41 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18–02–2016

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2) ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರ, ಓದಲಾದ (1)ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 30 ಜಿಪಸ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2016 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಬಂಧ–1 ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 11 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು 05–02–2016 ರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 08–02–2016 ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 27 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು 05–02–2016 ರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04–02–2016 ಎಂದು ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹಾಗೂ ಓದಲಾದ (3)ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ರವರು ಕೋರಿರುವಂತೆ ಅನುಬಂಧ–2ರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 25 ರಿಂದ 31 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು :

1. ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ) : ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳು– ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ಸಿರಗುಪ್ಪ, ಸಂಡೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.
2. ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಆಡಳಿತ): ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳು– ಹಗರಿಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಹೂವಿನಹಡಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೂಡ್ಲಿಗಿ ಎಂದು ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ. ಧೋತ್ರೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ.)

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) ೫೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೫, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೬, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೧೯
Part–IV	***Bengaluru, Friday, February 05, 2016 (Magha 16, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 219***

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. DPAR 04 CHUSAVI 2016, Bengaluru, Dated 04-02-2016

The accompanying direction No. 576/3/EVM/2016/SDR/Vol.I, dated:02-02-2016 of the Election Commission of India is published for general information.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

V. RAGHAVENDRA
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
(Training & Election Expenditure)
DPAR (Elections)

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110 001

Dated: 2nd February, 2016

DIRECTION

No. 576/3/EVM/2016/SDR/Vol.I:- Whereas, Section 61A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, provides that the giving and recording of votes by Voting Machines in such manner as may be prescribed, may be adopted in such constituencies as the Election Commission of India may, having regard to the circumstances of each cae specify; and

2. Whereas, the Commission has considered the Circumstances in **14-Muzaffar Nagar, 274-Bikapur and 5-Deoband Assembly Constituencies in Uttar Pradesh, 56-Devadurga (ST), 50-Bidar and 158-Hebbal Assembly Constituencies in Karnataka, 35-Narayankhed Assembly Constituency in Telangana, 65-Maihar Assembly Constituency in Madhya Pradesh, 130-Palghar (ST) Assembly Constituency in Maharashtra, 24-Khadoor Sahib Assembly Constituency in Punjab, 31-Harlakhee Assembly Constituency in Bihar and 42-Amarpur Assembly Constituency in Tripura** and is satisfied that sufficient number of Electronic Voting Machines are avilable for taking the poll in the above mentioned Assembly Constituencies, the polling personnel are well trained in efficient handling of the Electronic Voting Machines and the electors are also fully conversant with the operation of the Electronic Voting Machines;

3. Now, therefore, the Election Comission of India hereby specifies **14-Muzaffar Nagar, 274-Bikapur and 5-Deoband Assembly Constituencies in Uttar Pradesh, 56-Devadurga (ST), 50-Bidar and 158-Hebbal Assembly Constituencies in Karnataka, 35-Narayankhed Assembly Constituency in Telangana, 65-Maihar Assembly Constituency in Madhya Pradesh, 130-Palghar (ST) Assembly Constituency in Maharashtra, 24-Khadoor Sahib Assembly Constituency in Punjab, 31-Harlakhee Assembly Constituency in Bihar and 42-Amarpur Assembly Constituency in**

Tripura as the Constituencies in which the votes at the current bye-elections to the Legislative Asemblies from the said constituencies **notified on 20-01-2016 (Wednesday),** shall be given and recorded by means of Electronic Voting Machines in the manner prescribed under the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, and the supplementary instructions issued by the Commission from time to time on the subject.

By Order,

ANUJ JAIPURIAR
SECRETARY

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿಕ) 50 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IV***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶನಿವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೨೩
Part–IV	***Bengaluru, Saturday, February 06, 2016 (Magha 17, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 223***

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001
ORDER
No. 3/4/ID/2016/SDR/Vol.I, Dated: 2nd February, 2016

1. Whereas, Section 61 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that with a view to preventing impersonation of electors, so as to make the right of genuine electors to vote under section 62 of that Act more effective, provisions may be made by rules under that Act for use of Electors Photo Identity Card for electors as the means of establishing their identity at the time of polling; and

2. Whereas, Rule 28 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, empowers the Election Commission to direct, with a view to preventing impersonation of electors and facilitating their identification at the time of poll, the issue of Electors Photo Identity Card to electors bearing their photographs at State cost; and

3. Whereas, Rules 49H(3) and 49K(2)(b) of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, stipulate that where the electors of a Constituency have been supplied with Electors Photo Identity Card under the said provisions of Rule 28 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, the electors shall produce their Electors Photo Identity Card at the polling station and failure or refusal on their part to produce those Electors Photo Identity Card may result in the denial of permission to vote; and

4. Whereas, a combined and harmonious reading of the aforesaid provisions of the said Act and the Rules, makes it clear that although the right to vote arises by the existence of the name in the electoral roll, it is also dependent upon the use of the Electors Photo Identity Card, wherever it has been provided by the Election Commission at State cost, as the means of establishing their identity at the time of polling and that both are to be used together; and

5. Whereas, the Election Commission made on Order on the 28th August, 1993, directing the issue of Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) to all electors, according to a time bound programme; and

6. Whereas, Electors Photo Identity Card have been issued to substantially high percentage of the electors in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Telangana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tripura.

7. Whereas, in addition the Commission has directed that **'Authenticated Photo Voters Slip'** shall be distributed to the electors before the date of poll for the current bye-elections;

8. Now, therefore, after taking into account all relevant factors and the legal and factual position, the Election Commission hereby directs that for the current bye-elections from **14-Muzaffar Nagar, 274- Bikapur and 5-Deoband Assembly Constituencies in Uttar Pradesh, 56- Devadurga(ST), 50-Bidar, 158-Hebbal Assembly Constituencies in Karnataka, 35-Narayankhed Assembly Constituency in Telangana, 65-Maihar Assembly Constituency in Madhya Pradesh, 130-Palghar (ST) Assembly Constituency in Maharashtra, 24-Khadoor Sahib Assembly Constituency in Punjab, 31-Harlakhee Assembly Constituency in Bihar and 42-Amarpur Assembly Constituency in Tripura,** which have been **notified on 20.01.2016,** all electors who have been issued EPIC, shall produce the EPIC for their identification at the polling station before

casting their votes. Those electors who are not able to produce the EPIC shall produce one of the following alternative photo identity documents for establishing their identity:-

(i) Passport;
(ii) Driving License;
(iii) Service Identity Cards with photograph issued to employees by Central/State Govt. PSUs/Public Limited Companies;
(iv) Passbooks with photograph issued by Bank/Post Office;
(v) PAN Card;
(vi) Smart Card issued by RGI under NPR;
(vii) MNREGA Job Card;
(viii) Health Insurance Smart Card issued under the scheme of Ministry of Labour;
(ix) Pension document with photograph;
(x) Authenticated Photo Voter Slip issued by the election machinery, and
(xi) Official identity cards issued to MPs/MLAs/MLCs.

9. In the case of EPIC, clerical errors, spelling mistakes, etc. should be ignored, provided the identity of the electors can be established by the EPIC. If an elector produces an Electors photo Identity Card, which has been issued by the Electoral Registration Officer of another Assembly Constituency, such EPICs shall also be accepted for identification, provided the name of that elector finds place in the electoral roll pertaining to the polling station where the elector has turned up for voting. If it is not possible to establish the identity of the elector on account of mismatch of photograph, etc. the elector shall have to produce one of the alternative photo documents mentioned in para 8 above.

10. Notwithstanding anything in Para 8 above, overseas electors who are registered in the electoral rolls under Section 20A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, based on the particulars in their Passport, shall be identified on the basis of their original passport **only** (and no other identity document) in the polling station.

By Order,

ANUJ JAIPURIAR
SECRETARY

V. RAGHAVENDRA
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
(Training & Election Expenditure)
DPAR (Elections)

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) 100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– IV	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶನಿವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೨೪
Part–IV	Bengaluru, Saturday, February 06, 2016 (Magha 17, Shaka Varsha 1937)	No. 224

ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 02 ಚುವಿಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06–02–2016

1961ರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ನಿಯಮಗಳ 11ನೇ ನಿಯಮದ 2ನೇ ಉಪ ನಿಯಮದನುಸಾರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:–

ನಮೂನೆ–7ಎ

[ನಿಯಮ 10(1) ನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ]

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

56–ದೇವದುರ್ಗ(ಪ.ಪಂ) ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಉಪ ಚುನಾವಣೆ, 2016

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿಳಾಸ	ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹೆಸರು	ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ
1	2	3	4	5
(i)ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು:				
1	ಕರೆಮ್ಮ ಜಿ. ನಾಯಕ	ಸಾ॥ಚಿಂತಲಕುಂಟಾ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್:ಮಸರಕಲ್ ತಾ॥ದೇವದುರ್ಗ ಜಿ॥ರಾಯಚೂರು	ಜನತಾದಳ (ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ)	ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಭತ್ತದ ಹೊರೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ರೈತ ಮಹಿಳೆ
2	ಎ.ರಾಜಶೇಖರ ನಾಯಕ	ಮ.ನಂ.5/34 ಅರಕೇರಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ತಾ.ದೇವದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.ರಾಯಚೂರು	ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್	ಕೈ
3	ಕೆ.ಶಿವನಗೌಡ ನಾಯಕ	ಸಾ:ಅರಕೇರಾ ತಾ:ದೇವದುರ್ಗ ಜಿ:ರಾಯಚೂರು	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜನತಾ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ	ಕಮಲ
(ii)ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು (ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ):				
–ಇಲ್ಲ–				
(iii)ಇತರೆ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು:				
4	ಶಿವರಾಜ ದೊರೆ	7–1–78–65 ನೇತಾಜಿ ಓಣಿ ದೇವದುರ್ಗ	ಪಕ್ಷೇತರ	ಆಟೋ–ರಿಕ್ಷಾ

ಸ್ಥಳ: ದೇವದುರ್ಗ
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30–01–2016

ಡಾ. ಆರ್. ಸೆಲ್ವಮಣಿ
ಚುನಾವಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ,
56–ದೇವದುರ್ಗ (ಪ.ಪಂ) ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ
ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಲಿಂಗಸೂಗೂರು ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ.

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
NOTIFICATION
No. DPAR 02 CHUVISA 2016, dated: 06-02-2016

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the following List of Contesting Candidates is published for general information:-

FORM-7A

[See Rule 10(1)]

LIST OF CONTESTING CANDIDATES

Bye - election to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from the 56-Devadurga(ST) Assembly Constituency, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of candidate	Address of candidate	Party affiliation	Symbol allotted
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
(i) Candidates of recognised National and State Political Parties:				
1	KAREMMA G. NAYAKA	R/o Chintalakunta Post: Masarkal Tq:Devadurga Dist: Raichur	Janata Dal (Secular)	A Lady Farmer carrying Paddy on her head
2	A.RAJASHEKHAR NAYAK	House No 5/34 Arakera Village TQ. Devadurga Dist. Raichur	Indian National Congress	Hand
3	K.SHIVANA GOUDA NAYAKA	R/o: Arakera Tq: Devadurga Dist: Raichur	Bharatiya Janata Party	Lotus
(ii) Candidates of registered political parties (other than recognised National and State Political Parties):				
-Nil-				
(iii) Other candidates:				
4	SHIVARAJ DORE	7-1-78-65 Netaji Oni, Devadurga	Independent	Auto-Rickshaw

Place: Devadurga
Date: 30-01-2016

Dr. R. SELVAMANI
Returning Officer,
56-Devadurga(ST) Legislative Assembly Constituency
& Assistant Commissioner,
Lingasugur Sub Division.

V. RAGHAVENDRA
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
(Training & Election Expenditure),
DPAR (Elections).

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿಆ) ೫೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ- IV	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶನಿವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೨೫
Part–IV	*Bengaluru, Saturday, February 06, 2016 (Magha 17, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 225*

ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 02 ಚುವಿಸ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06–02–2016

1961ರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ನಿಯಮಗಳ 11ನೇ ನಿಯಮದ 2ನೇ ಉಪ ನಿಯಮದನುಸಾರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:–

ನಮೂನೆ – 7ಎ

[ನಿಯಮ 10(1)ನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ]

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

50–ಬೀದರ ವಿಧನಾಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಉಪ ಚುನಾವಣೆ, 2016

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿಳಾಸ	ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹೆಸರು	ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ
1	2	3	4	5
(i) ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು:				
1	ಎಂಡಿ. ಅಯಾಜ ಖಾನ್	ನೂರ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಮನೆ ನಂಬರ 14–5–329/1 ಹಳದಕೇರಿ (ಕೆ) ಬೀದರ	ಜನತಾದಳ (ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ)	ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಭತ್ತದ ಹೊರೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ರೈತ ಮಹಿಳೆ
2	ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಖಂಡ್ರೆ	ಚನ್ನ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ನಿಲಯ ಮ.ನಂ 4–7–53 ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಚೌಕ, ಆಯ್.ಬಿ. ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಭಾಲ್ಕಿ ತಾ॥ ಭಾಲ್ಕಿ ಜಿ॥ ಬೀದರ 585328	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜನತಾ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ	ಕಮಲ
3	ಡಾ. ಮದನಾ ವೈಜಿನಾಥ	ಮ.ನಂ. 9–1–619 (9–1–331) ನಂದಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಬೀದರ	ಬಹುಜನ ಸಮಾಜ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ	ಆನೆ
4	ರಹೀಮ ಖಾನ್	ಮ.ನಂ. 9–5–162 ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ ನಗರ ಇರಾನಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಬೀದರ 585403	ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್	ಕೈ
(ii) ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು (ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ):				
5	ಎಂ.ಡಿ. ಖಯಾಮೊದ್ದಿನ	ಮ.ನಂ. ಎ–8–2 ಮುಲ್ತಾನಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಬೀದರ	ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಡೆವೆಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ	ಗಾಳಿಪಟ
(iii) ಇತರೆ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು:				
6	ಅಬದುಲ ರಜ್ಜಾಕ	ಮ.ನಂ. 8–5–9/1 ಅಫ್ಜಲಪುರಾ ಶಾಹಗಂಜ ಹೊರಗಡೆ, ಬೀದರ	ಪಕ್ಷೇತರ	ಮಡಿಕೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿಳಾಸ	ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹೆಸರು	ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ
1	2	3	4	5
7	ಈಶ್ವರ ಕನೇರಿ	ಮ.ನಂ. 8–8–1/9, ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಬೀದರ	ಪಕ್ಷೇತರ	ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಸಿಲಿಂಡರ್
8	ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪಾ	ಮನೆ ನಂ 120, ಮಾಳೆಗಾಂವ್ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ತಾಲೂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ: ಬೀದರ–585403	ಪಕ್ಷೇತರ	ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ
9	ಶಾಮಣ್ಣಾ ಬಾವಗಿ	ಮ.ನಂ. 14.8.379 ಎದನ್ ಕಾಲೊನಿ ನರಸಿಂಹಝರಣಾ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಂಗಲಪೇಟ ಭವನಿ ಮಂದಿರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬೀದರ	ಪಕ್ಷೇತರ	ಸೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಫ್ಯಾನ್
10	ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ	ಮನೆ ನಂ: 8–8–131 ಎಲ್.ಐ.ಜಿ. 40, ಹುಡ್ಕೋ, ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ. ಕಾಲೋನಿ, ಬೀದರ–585401	ಪಕ್ಷೇತರ	ಆಟೋ–ರಿಕ್ಷಾ

ಸ್ಥಳ: ಬೀದರ
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30–01–2016

ವೆಂಕಟ್ ರಾಜಾ
ಚುನಾವಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
50–ಬೀದರ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ
ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬೀದರ.

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
NOTIFICATION
No. DPAR 02 CHUVISA 2016, dated: 06-02-2016

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the following List of Contesting Candidates is published for general information:-

FORM – 7A
[See Rule 10(1)]
LIST OF CONTESTING CANDIDATES
Bye- election to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from the 50-Bidar Assembly Constituency-2016

Sl. No.	Name of Candidate	Address of Candidate	Party affiliation	Symbol allotted
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Candidates of recognised National and State Political Parties:				
1	MD. AYAZ KHAN	Noor Colony House Number 14-5-329/1 Halladkeri (K) Bidar	Janata Dal (Secular)	A Lady Farmer carrying Paddy on her head
2	PRAKAASH KHANDRE	Channa Saraswati Nilaya H.No.4-7-53 Basaveshwar Chouk, Near I.B. Bhalki Tq:Bhalki Dist: Bidar 585328	Bharatiya Janata Party	Lotus
3	DR. MADNA VAIJINATH	H.No.9-1-619 (9-1-331) Nandi Colony Bidar	Bahujan Samaj Party	Elephant
4	RAHIM KHAN	H.No.9-5-162 Vivekanand Nagar Irani Colony Bidar 585403	Indian National Congress	Hand

Sl. No.	Name of Candidate	Address of Candidate	Party affiliation	Symbol allotted
1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Candidates of registered political parties (other than recognised National and State Political Parties):				
5	MD. QAYAMUDDIN	H.No A-8-2 Multani Colony Bidar	National Development Party	Kite
(iii) Other Candidates:				
6	ABDUL RAZZAK	H.No.8-5-9/1 Afzalpura Outside Shah gunj, Bidar	Independent	Pot
7	ESHAWAR KENERI	H.No. 8-8-1/9, Housing Board K.H.B Colony Bidar	Independent	Gas Cylinder
8	MALLAPPA	House No.120, Malegaon village Taluka and District:Bidar-585403	Independent	Coconut
9	SHAMANNA BAVGI	H.No.14.8.379 Edan Colony Narsimha Zarana Road Mangalpet Near Bhavni Mandir Bidar	Independent	Ceiling Fan
10	SHIVAKUMAR	House No: 8-8-131 L.I.G. 40, Hudko, K.H.B. Colony, Bidar. 585401	Independent	Auto-Rickshaw

Place: Bidar
Date: 30-01-2016

VENKAT RAJA
Returning Officer,
50-Bidar Legislative Assembly Constituency
& Assistant Commissioner,
Bidar Sub-Division, Bidar.

V. RAGHAVENDRA
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
(Training & Election Expenditure)
DPAR (Elections)

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೮) ೫೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೦೬
Part–IV	*Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 17, 2016 (Magha 28, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 306*

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORRMS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. DPAR 02 CHUVISA 2016, Bengaluru, Dated 17th February, 2016.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 67 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected in the Constituency referred to therein is published hereunder for general information:-

FORM-21D

[See rule 64]

(For use in Election to fill a casual vacancy when seat is contested)

Declaration of the result of Election under section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Bye-election to the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka State from **56-Devadurga(ST) Legislative Assembly Constituency.**

In pursuance of the provisions contained in section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, read with rule 64 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, I declare that –

K. SHIVANA GOUDA NAYAKA
R/o: Arakera
Tq: Devadurga
Dist: Raichur

Sponsored by **Bharatiya Janata Party** has been, duly elected to fill the vacancy caused in that House by the death of A Venkateshnaik.

Place: Raichur
Date: 16-02-2016

Dr. R. SELVAMANI
Returning Officer,
56-Devadurga(ST) Legislative Assembly
Constituency & Assistant Commissioner,
Lingasugur Sub-Division.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

V. RAGHAVENDRA
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
(Training & Election Expenditure),
DPAR (Elections).

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ8) 30 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೦೭
Part–IV	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 17, 2016 (Magha 28, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 307***

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORRMS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. DPAR 02 CHUVISA 2016, Bengaluru, Dated 17th February, 2016.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 67 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected in the Constituency referred to therein is published hereunder for general information:-

FORM-21D

[See rule 64]

(For use in Election to fill a casual vacancy when seat is contested)

Declaration of the result of Election under section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Bye-election to the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka State from **50-Bidar Legislative Assembly Constituency.**

In pursuance of the provisions contained in section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, read with rule 64 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, I declare that –

RAHIM KHAN
H.No.9-5-162
Vivekanand Nagar Irani
Colony Bidar 585403

Sponsored by **Indian National Congress** has been, duly elected to fill the vacancy caused in that House by the death of Dr.Gurupadappa Nagamarapalli.

Place: Bidar
Date: 16-02-2016

VENKAT RAJA
Returning Officer,
50-Bidar Legislative Assembly
Constituency & Assistant Commissioner,
Bidar Sub-Division.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

V. RAGHAVENDRA
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
(Training & Election Expenditure),
DPAR (Elections).

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೮) ೩೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೦೮
Part–IV	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 17, 2016 (Magha 28, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 308***

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORRMS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. DPAR 02 CHUVISA 2016, Bengaluru, Dated 17th February, 2016.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 67 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected in the Constituency referred to therein is published hereunder for general information:-

FORM-21D

[See rule 64]

(For use in Election to fill a casual vacancy when seat is contested)

Declaration of the result of Election under section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Bye-election to the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka State from **158-Hebbal Legislative Assembly Constituency.**

In pursuance of the provisions contained in section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, read with rule 64 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, I declare that –

Y.A.NARAYANA SWAMY
Thyagaraj Badavane,
Srinivasa pura town,
Kolar Dist-563135

Sponsored by **Bharatiya Janata Party** has been, duly elected to fill the vacancy caused in that House by the death of R. Jagadeeshkumar.

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 16-02-2016

SHILPA.M
Returning Officer,
158-Hebbal Legislative Assembly Constituency &
Deputy Commissioner (Administration),
Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

V. RAGHAVENDRA
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
(Training & Election Expenditure),
DPAR (Elections).

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) ೩೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IVA***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೩, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೪, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೧೨
Part–IVA	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 03, 2016 (Magha 14, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 212***

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

No. 9/2, 6th & 7th Floors, Mahalaxmi Chambers, M.G.Road, Bengaluru – 560001

NOTIFICATION

No. KERC/J/02/1/2000, Dated: 02-02-2016

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Karnataka Electricity Grid Code (KEGC), 2015

Notification No. M/28/14 Dated //-//- 2015

SECTION-1
GENERAL

PREAMBLE

The Karnataka Electricity Grid Code (KEGC), is a Regulation made by the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission in exercise of powers under clause (h) of subsection (1) of Section 86 read with clause (zp) of sub-section (2) of Section 181 of the Act. The Karnataka Electricity Grid Code lays down the rules, guidelines and standards to be followed by various persons and participants in the Intra-State Transmission system to plan, develop, maintain and operate the power system, in the most secure, reliable, economic and efficient manner, so as to meet the requirements of Integrated Operation with the Inter-State Transmission system of the Southern Regional Grid/ National Grid as per the provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code while facilitating healthy competition in the generation and supply of electricity.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of powers conferred under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of Section 86 read with clause (zp) of sub-section (2) of Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission hereby makes the following regulations.-

1. Short title, extent and commencement

a. These Regulations shall be called the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (Karnataka Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2015.

b. These Regulations shall come into force from the date of publication in the official Gazette of Karnataka.

(i) These regulations shall supersede the Karnataka Electricity Grid Code (KEGC), 2005 notified along with KEDC which came into effect from 26.01. 2006.

1.1 Introduction

The Karnataka Power System is a conglomeration of a number of agencies viz Generators, CTU, STU, SLDC, DISCOMs and other users. Power system means all aspects of generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity and includes one or more of the following, namely:-

(a) Generating stations;
(b) Transmission or main transmission lines;
(c) Sub-stations;

(d) Tie-lines;
(e)Load despatch activities;
(f) Mains or distribution mains;
(g) Electric supply-lines;
(h) Overhead lines;
(i) Service lines;
(j) Works;

1.2 Objective

The KEGC Covers a single set of technical and commercial rules, encompassing all the Utilities connected to/or using the intra-State transmission system (In-STS) and provides the following:

1) Defines the relationship between the various Users of the Intra-State transmission system (In-STS), State and Area Load Despatch Centers.
2) Facilitation of the optimal operation of the Intra-State grid.
   i. To ensure that the transmission system within the State is operated in an efficient and reliable manner.
   ii. To ensure electricity fed into the grid from the generators within and outside the State reaches to the DISCOMs or the end consumers and facilitates open access facility to the consumers.
   iii. To maintain the frequency, interruptions and harmonics within the stipulated limits.
3) Facilitation of coordinated and optimal maintenance planning of generation and transmission facilities in the intra-State grid.
4) Facilitation of development and planning of economic and reliable intra-State grid in coordination with the National / Regional Grid.
5) Facilitation of integration of renewable energy sources by specifying the technical and commercial conditions.

1.3 Scope

The Users namely, STU, SLDC, ALDCs, DISCOMs and Generators are required to abide by the principles and procedures defined in the KEGC in so far as they apply to that party.

1.4 Structure of the KEGC

This KEGC comprises of following chapters:

Section -1	General
SECTION-2	Definitions
SECTION-3	Management of Grid Code and Role of various Organizations
SECTION-4	Planning Criteria for Intra-State Transmission
SECTION-5	Grid Connectivity
SECTION-6	Operation Planning
SECTION-7	Cross Boundary Safety
SECTION-8	Scheduling and Despatching
SECTION-9	Protection and Metering
SECTION-10	Miscellaneous Issue of orders and practice directions
ANNEXURES	

SECTION-2
DEFINITIONS

2. Definitions

(I) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

2.1 “***Act***” means the Electricity Act, 2003, as amended from time to time;

2.2 “***Ancillary Services***” means in relation to power system (or grid) operation, the services necessary to support the power system (or grid) operation in maintaining power quality, reliability and security of the grid, such as but not limited to active power support for load following, reactive power support, black start;

2.3 “***Area Load Despatch Centre (ALDC)***” means the centre as established by the STU to carry out the instructions of SLDC for controlling system operation in its jurisdiction and performing all duties assigned to it as stated in this Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission Grid Code (KEGC);

2.4 "***Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR)***" means a continuously acting automatic excitation control system to control the voltage of a Generating Unit measured at the generator terminals;

2.5 "***Backing Down***" means reduction of generation by a generating unit on instructions from SLDC/ SRLDC;

2.6 "***Beneficiary***" means a licensee who has a share in an Inter-State Generating Station (ISGS) and/or Intra-State Generating Station (In-SGS);

2.7 "***Bilateral Transaction***" means a transaction for exchange of energy (MWh) between a specified buyer and a specified seller, directly or through a trading licensee or Power Exchange from a specified point of injection to a specified point of drawal for a fixed or varying quantum of power (MW) for a specified period;

2.8 "***Black Start Procedure***" means the procedure to recover ***the grid*** from partial or a total blackout in the State;

2.9 "***BIS***" means the Bureau of Indian Standards;

2.10 "***Bulk Consumer***" means any Consumer who avails supply at voltage of 33 kV and /or above;

2.11 "***Capacitor***" means an electrical facility provided for generation of reactive power;

2.12 "***Captive Power Plant***" means a Power Plant set up by any person to generate electricity primarily for his own use and includes a power plant set up by any co-operative society or association of persons for generating electricity primarily for use of members of such co-operative society or association;

2.13 "***CERC***" means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission;

2.14 "***CEA***" The Central Electricity Authority of India (CEA) is a statutory organisation constituted under section 70(1) of the Electricity Act 2003.

2.15 "***Central Generating Station (CGS)***" means the generating station owned by the companies that are owned or controlled by the Central Government;

2.16 "***Central Transmission Utility (CTU)***" means any Government Company which the Central Government may so notify under sub-section (1) of Section 38 of the Act;

2.17 "***Collective Transaction***" means a set of transactions discovered in power exchange through anonymous, simultaneous competitive bidding by buyers and sellers;

2.18 "***Commission***" means the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (K.E.R.C.);

2.19 "***Connection Agreement***" means an Agreement between STU, intra-State transmission licensee(s) other than STU (if any) and any person setting out the terms relating to a connection to and/or use of the Intra- State Transmission System;

2.20 "***Connection Point***" means a point at which a plant (generating station or a substation or bulk consumer) and associated equipment connects to the Transmission System;

2.21 "***Connectivity***" means the state of getting connected to the Intra-State transmission system by a generating station, including a captive generating plant, a bulk consumer or Intra- State transmission licensee;

2.22 "***Control Area***" means an electrical system bounded by interconnections (tie lines), metering and telemetry which controls its generation and/or load to maintain its interchange schedule with other control areas whenever required to do so and contributes to frequency regulation of the synchronously operating system;

2.23 "***Control Person***" means a person identified as having technical capability and responsibility for cross boundary safety under Regulation 7 of this Grid Code.

2.24 "***Demand***" means the demand of Active Power in MW and Reactive Power in MVAr of electricity.

2.25 "***Despatch Schedule***" means the ex-power plant net MW and MWh output of a generating station, scheduled to be exported to the Grid from time to time;

2.26 "***Data Acquisition System (DAS)***" means a system provided to record the sequence of operations in real time, of the relays/equipment as well as the measurement of pre-selected system parameters;

2.27 "***Disturbance Recorder (DR)***" means a device provided to record the behavior of the preselected digital and analog values of the system parameters during an event (including a few cycles of pre-fault condition);

2.28 "***Drawal Schedule***" means the summation of the station-wise ex-power plant drawal schedules from all ISGS and In-SGS and drawal from / injection to the DISCOMs (State grid) consequent to long term, medium term and short term open access transactions;

2.29 "***Entitlement***" means a share of a beneficiary (in MW / MWh) in the installed capacity/output capability of an Inter-State Generating Station (ISGS) and/or Intra-State Generating Station (In-SGS);

2.30 "***Entity***" means the person who is in the control area of SLDC and whose metering and energy accounting is done within the state;

2.31 "***Event***" means an unscheduled or unplanned occurrence on a Grid including faults, incidents and breakdowns;

2.32 "***Event Logging Facilities***" means a device provided to record the chronological sequence of operation, of the relays and other equipments;

2.33 "***Ex-Power Plant Schedule***" means net MW/MWh output of a generating station, after deducting auxiliary consumption and transformation losses within the generating station;

2.34 "***Fault Locator (FL)***" means a device provided at the end of a transmission line to measure/ indicate the distance at which a line fault may have occurred;

2.35 "***Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS)***" means power electronics based system and other static equipment that provide a control of one or more AC transmission system parameters to enhance controllability and increase power transfer capability;

2.36 "***Force Majeure***" means any event which is beyond the control of the persons involved which they could not foresee or with a reasonable amount of diligence could not have foreseen or which could not be prevented and which substantially affects the performance by a person such as the following including but not limited to :-

i. Acts of God, natural phenomena, floods, droughts, earthquakes and epidemics;
ii. Enemy acts of any Government domestic or foreign, war declared or undeclared, hostilities, priorities, quarantines, embargoes;
iii. Riot or Civil Commotion;
iv. Grid's failure not attributable to the person.

2.37 "***Forced Outage***" means an outage of a Generating Unit or a transmission facility due to a fault or other reasons which has not been planned;

2.38 "***Generation Schedule***" means a dispatch schedule of a generating station.

2.39 "***Good Utility Practices***" mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period which could have been expected to accomplish the desired results at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliably, safely and with expedition;

2.40 "***Governor Droop***" means in relation to the operation of the governor of a Generating Unit, the percentage drop in system frequency which would cause the Generating Unit under ***restricted or free governor*** action to change its output from zero to full load;

2.41 "***Grid Standards***" means the standards specified by the Authority (CEA) under clause (d) of the Section 73 of the Act;

2.42 '***Gaming***' in relation to these regulations, shall mean an intentional mis-declaration of declared capacity by any generating station or seller in order to make an undue commercial gain through Charge for Deviations;

2.43 "***Independent Power Producer (IPP)***" means a generating company not owned/ controlled by the Central/State Government;

2.44 "***Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC)***" means the regulations specified by the CERC in exercise of powers under clause (h) of subsection (1) of Section 79 read with clause (g) of sub-section (2) of Section 178 of the Act;

2.45 "***Indian Standards (IS)***" Those standards and specifications approved by the Bureau of Indian Standards(BIS);

2.46 "***Interconnecting Transformers (ICTs)***" means Transformers connecting lines of different voltage;

2.47 "***Inter-State Generating Station (ISGS)***" means a Central generating station or other generating station, in which two or more states have shares or have contracts to buy power ;

2.48 "***Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS)***" includes any system for the conveyance of electricity by means of a main transmission line from the territory of one State to another State:

(i) The conveyance of electricity across the territory of an intervening State as well as conveyance within the State which is incidental to such inter-state transmission of energy;

(ii) The transmission of electricity within the territory of the State on a system built, owned, operated, maintained or controlled by CTU;

2.49 "***Intra-State Generating station (In-SGS)***" means a Generating station located within the geographical area of the State of Karnataka;

2.50 "***Intra-State Transmission System (In-STS)***" means a system of Transmission Lines and substations built, owned, operated and maintained or controlled by the STU or a transmission licensee for conveyance of electricity within the territory of the State;

2.51 "***Karnataka Electricity Grid Code (KEGC)***" means the Regulations specifying the philosophy and the responsibilities for planning, developing and operation of the Karnataka Power System;

2.52 "***Karnataka Electricity Distribution Code (KEDC) or Distribution Code***" means the Regulations specifying the philosophy and the responsibilities for planning, developing and operation of the Distribution System;

2.53 "***Lean Period***" refers to that period in a day/Month/Year when the electrical power demand is low;

2.54 "***Licensee***" means a person who has been granted a licence under Section 14 of the Act;

2.55 "***Light Load*** " means the simultaneous minimum demand of the system occurring under specific time duration (e.g. annual, monthly, daily etc);

2.56 "***Long –term Access***" means the right to use the intra-State transmission and distribution system as defined in the KERC (Open Access) Regulations, 2004, as amended from time to time;

2.57 "***Long-term customer***" means a person who has been granted long-term access in the State;

2.58 "***Main Protection***" means the protection equipment or system expected to have priority in initiating either a fault clearance or an action to terminate an abnormal condition in the power system;

2.59 "***Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR)***" means the maximum continuous output in MW at the generator terminals guaranteed by the manufacturer at rated parameters;

2.60 "***Medium-term Open Access***" means the right to use intra- State transmission and distribution system from any generating station for a period exceeding three months but less than three years.

2.61 "***Medium-term customer***" means a person who has been granted a medium-term open access;

2.62 "***National Grid***" means the entire inter-connected electric power network of the country;

2.63 "***Net Drawal Schedule***" means the drawal schedule of a DISCOM after deducting the apportioned transmission losses (estimated);

2.64 "***NLDC***" means the National Load Despatch Centre established under sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the Act;

2.65 "***Open Access***" means the non-discriminatory provision for the use of transmission lines or distribution system or associated facility with such lines or system by any licensee or consumer or a person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulations specified by the Commission;

2.66 "***Operation***" means a scheduled or planned action relating to the operation of a System;

2.67 "***Operation Coordination Sub-Committee (OCC)***" means a sub-committee of RPC with members from all the regional entities which decide the operational aspects of the Regional Grid;

2.68 "***Operating range***" means the operating range of frequency and voltage as specified under the Operating Code;

2.69 "***Outage***" means a total or partial reduction in availability due to repair and maintenance of the transmission or distribution or generation facility or defects in the auxiliary system;

2.70 "***Partial Grid Disturbances***" means a shutdown of part of the system, resulting in failure of power supply to that part of the system;

2.71 "***Peak Load***" means the simultaneous maximum demand of the system occurring under specific time duration (e.g. annual, monthly, daily etc);

2.72 "***Power grid***" means the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited which has been notified as CTU;

2.73 "***Power Exchange***" means the power exchange which has been granted registration in accordance with CERC (Power Market Regulations), 2010 as amended from time to time;

2.74 "***Power System***" means all aspects of generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity and includes one or more of the following, namely;

(a) Generating stations;
(b) Transmission or main transmission lines;
(c) Sub-stations;
(d) Tie-lines;
(e) Load despatch activities;
(f) Mains or distribution mains;
(g) Electric supply lines;
(h) Overhead lines;
(i) Service lines;
(j) Works;

2.75 "***Regional Power Committee (RPC)***" means a Committee established by resolution by the Central Government for a specific region for facilitating the integrated operation of the power systems in that region;

2.76 "***Regional Energy Account (REA)***" means a regional energy account prepared on monthly basis by the RPC Secretariat for the billing and settlement of 'Capacity Charge', 'Energy Charge' and Transmission charges;

2.77 "***Regional Grid***" means the entire synchronously connected electric power network of the concerned Region;

2.78 "***Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC)***" means the Centre established under sub-section (1) of Section 27 of the Act;

2.79 "***Short-term Open Access***" means open access for a period up to three months;

2.80 "***Spinning Reserve***" means part loaded generating capacity with some reserve margin that is synchronized to the system and is ready to provide increased generation at short notice pursuant to Despatch instruction or instantaneously in response to a frequency drop;

2.81 "***Standing Committee for Transmission Planning***" means a Committee constituted by the CEA to discuss, review and finalize the proposals for expansion or modification in the ISTS and associated intra-state systems;

2.82 "***State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC)***" means the Centre established under subsection (1) of Section 31 of the Act;

2.83 "***State Transmission Utility (STU)***" means the Government Company specified as such by the State Government under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Act;

2.84 "***Static VAR Compensator (SVC)***" means an electrical facility designed for the purpose of dynamically generating or absorbing Reactive Power;

2.85 "***Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)***" means the communication links and data processing systems which provide information to enable implementation of requisite supervisory and control access.

2.86 "***Surge Impedance Loading***" means the unity power factor load over a resistive line such that series reactive loss (I^2X) along the line is equal to shunt capacitive gain (V^2Y);

2.87 "***Switching over-voltages***" means over-voltages generated during switching of lines, transformers and reactors etc., having wave fronts 250/2500 micro second;

2.88 "***System Stability***" means a stable power system is one in which synchronous machines, when perturbed, will either return to their original state if there is no change in exchange of power or will acquire new state asymptotically without losing synchronism. Usually the perturbation causes a transient that is oscillatory in nature, but if the system is stable the oscillations will be damped;

2.89 "***Temporary over-voltages***" means the power frequency over-voltages produced in a power system due to sudden load rejection, single phase to ground faults, etc.,;

2.90 "***Time Block***" means block of 15 minutes each for which Special Energy Meters record values of specified electrical parameters with first time block starting at 00.00 Hrs;

2.91 "***Transmission Licence***" means a Licence granted under Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003 to transmit electricity;

2.92 "***Transmission Planning Criteria***" means the policy, standards and guidelines issued by the CEA for the planning and design of the Transmission system;

2.93 "***Transmission Reliability Margin (TRM)***" means the amount of margin kept in the total transfer capability necessary to ensure that the interconnected transmission network is secure under a reasonable range of uncertainties in system conditions;

2.94 '***Deviation***' in a time-block for a seller means its total actual injection minus its total scheduled generation and for a buyer means its total actual drawal minus its total scheduled drawal.

2.95 "***User***" means a person such as a Generating Company including Captive Generating Plant or Transmission Licensee (other than the Central Transmission Utility and State Transmission utility) or Distribution Licensee or Bulk Consumer, whose electrical plant is connected to the In-STS at a voltage level 33 kV and above.

(II) Words and expressions used and not defined herein these Regulations but defined in the Act or any Regulations made under the act shall have the meaning assigned to them under the Act or Regulations.

SECTION-3
MANAGEMENT OF GRID CODE AND ROLE OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

3.1.1 The Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL), which is the State Transmission Utility (STU), that also holds the Transmission Licence required to implement and ensure compliance with the Karnataka Electricity Grid Code (KEGC), herein after called GRID CODE, and to carry out periodic review and seek for amendments of the same. A Review Panel shall be constituted by the STU, as required in this Section, comprising of the representatives of the Users of the Transmission System.

3.1.2 No change in this GRID CODE, however small or big, shall be made without being deliberated upon and agreed to by the GRID CODE Review Panel and approved by the Commission.

3.1.3 The STU will be responsible for managing and implementing the GRID CODE for discharging its obligations with the Users. The STU will not be, however, required to incur any expenditure on account of travel etc., of any other member of the panel other than its own representative.

3.2 OBJECTIVE:

3.2.1 The objective of this Section is to define the method of management of GRID CODE documents, implementing any changes/modifications required and the responsibilities of the constituents (Users) to effect the change.

3.3 GRID CODE REVIEW PANEL:

3.3.1 The Chairperson of the Grid Code Review panel shall be an Engineer of the STU not below the rank of Chief Engineer (Electricity). The Member Secretary of the Panel shall also be nominated by the STU. The Panel shall consist of the following members on the recommendations of the heads of the respective organizations:

a) Chief Engineer of the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC)
b) One Chief Engineer or General Manager of the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL).
c) One senior representative from the Southern Regional Power Committee (SRPC).
d) One representative at senior executive level from the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC).
e) One representative at senior executive level from the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL).
f) One representative at senior executive level from the Southern Regional Load Despatch Centre (SRLDC).
g) One representative at senior executive level from each Distribution & Retail Supply Licensee.
h) One representative at senior executive level from each of the IPPs feeding the Karnataka State Power Grid and feeding not less than 50 MW.
i) One representative from all the IPPs and CPPs of small Power Plants of less than 50 MW capacity on rotation basis.

3.3.2 Any other member can be co-opted as a member of the Panel when directed by the Commission.

3.3.3 The functioning of the Panel shall be coordinated by the STU. The Member Secretary nominated by the STU shall be the convener.

3.3.4 The STU shall inform all the Users, the names and addresses of the Panel Chairperson and the Member Secretary at least seven days before the first meeting of the Panel. Any subsequent changes shall also be informed to all the users by the STU. Similarly, each User shall inform the names and designations of their representatives to the Member Secretary of the Panel, at least three days before the first Panel meeting, and shall also inform the Member Secretary in writing regarding any subsequent changes.

3.4 FUNCTIONS OF THE REVIEW PANEL:

3.4.1 The functions of the Review Panel are as follows:

(a) Maintenance of the GRID CODE and its working under continuous scrutiny and review.

(b) Consideration of all requests for review made by any User and publication of their recommendations for changes to the GRID CODE together with reasons for such changes.

(c) Issue of guidance on interpretation and implementation of the GRID CODE.

(d) Examination of the problems raised by any User.

(e) Ensuring that the changes/modifications proposed in the GRID CODE are consistent and compatible with Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC).

(f) Analysis of major grid disturbances soon after their occurrence.

(g) Review the progress of the committee formed for coordination and monitoring of protection functions for the entire grid.

The Review Panel may hold as much number of meetings as required subject to the condition that at least one meeting shall be held in every three months. Sub-meetings may be held by the STU with the User to discuss individual requirements and with groups of Users to prepare proposals for Panel meeting for taking a decision.

3.5 REVIEW AND REVISIONS:

3.5.1 The Users seeking any amendment to the Grid Code shall send written requests to the Member Secretary of the panel with a copy to the Commission. If the request is sent to the Commission directly, the same shall be forwarded to the STU. The STU shall, in consultation with the Distribution & Retail Supply Licensees, Generating Companies, Central Transmission Utility (CTU), SRLDC and such other persons as the Commission may direct, review the GRID CODE provisions after proper examination.

3.5.2 All the comments received from the members of the Panel shall be scrutinized and compiled by the STU. These comments, along with comments of STU shall be sent to all the members for their response in favour or otherwise, for the proposed change/modification. If necessary, the STU shall convene a meeting of the Panel for deliberations. The Member Secretary shall present all the proposed revisions of the Grid Code to the Panel for its consideration.

3.5.3 Based on the response received, the STU shall finalize its recommendation regarding the proposed modification / amendment and submit the same along with all the related correspondence to the Commission for approval. The KERC shall approve the same after holding a Public Hearing.

3.5.4 The STU shall send the following reports to the Commission at the conclusion of each review meeting of the Panel:

i. Reports on the outcome of such review.

ii. Any proposed revision to the Grid Code as the STU reasonably thinks necessary for achievement of the objectives referred to in the relevant paragraphs.

iii. All written representations and objections submitted by the Users at the time of review.

3.5.7 The STU shall keep copies of the Grid Code with the latest amendments and shall make it available at a reasonable cost to any person requiring it.

3.6 Non-Compliance

i. If any user fails to comply with any provision of the Grid Code the user shall inform the SLDC and Grid Code Review Panel without delay the reasons for its non-compliance and shall remedy its non-compliance promptly.

ii. SLDC shall bring the non compliance to the notice of the Commission.

(iii) Consistent failure to comply with the Grid Code provisions may lead to disconnection of the user's plant and / or facilities.

3.7 Code Responsibilities

i. In discharging its duties under the Grid Code, STU shall rely on information which shall be furnished by the Users.

ii. STU shall not be held responsible for any consequences that arise from its reasonable and prudent actions on the basis of such information.

3.8 Confidentiality

STU shall not, other than as required by the Grid Code, disclose such information to any person other than Central or State Government and the Commission without the prior written consent of the provider of the information.

3.9 Dispute Settlement Procedures

3.9.1. In the event of any dispute regarding interpretation of any part/section of the Grid Code provision between any User and STU, the matter may be referred to the Commission for its decision. The Commission's decision shall be final and binding.

3.9.2. In the event of any conflict between any provision of the Grid Code and any contract or agreement between STU and Users, the provision(s) of the Grid Code shall prevail.

3.10 Directives

i. Any directions issued by the State Government under section 37 of the Electricity Act 2003, shall be promptly informed to the Commission and all Users by STU.
ii. Any directives issued by the Commission from time to time shall be complied with by STU and all Users.

3.11 Compatibility with Indian Electricity Grid Code

This Grid Code is consistent/compatible with the IEGC. However, in matters relating to inter-State transmission, if any provision of the State Electricity Grid Code is inconsistent with the provisions of the IEGC, then the provisions of IEGC as notified by CERC shall prevail.

3.12 Role of various Organizations

3.12.1 Role of SLDC

In accordance with Section 32 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) shall have the following functions:

(i) The State Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the State.

(ii) The State Load Despatch Centre shall ,–

a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within the State, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in the State;
b) monitor grid operations;
c) keep accounts of the quantity of electricity transmitted through the State Grid;
d) exercise supervision and control over the intra-State transmission system; and
e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the State through secure and economic operation of the State grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the Grid Code.

(iii) The following are contemplated as exclusive functions of SLDC:

a. Data acquisition and supervisory control, state estimation, security analysis.
b. System Operation and control of the state grid covering contingency analysis, contingency ranking and operational plan on real time basis by conducting operational load flow studies using real time data.
c. Furnishing feedback to STU on planning, on the issues of transmission strengthening, system protection requirement, congestion /bottlenecks.
d. Responsible for conducting demand forecast within the State, LGBR analysis, outage planning coordination & operation and analysis of the grid security.
e. Scheduling/ Re-scheduling of Generation.
f. System restoration following grid disturbances.
g. Metering and data collection of the energy transaction within the State Grid.
h. Compiling and furnishing data pertaining to system operation.
i. Operation of state Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM) pool account, state reactive energy account and other functions as directed by the Commission.
j. Display transmission line loadings, critical lines with contingent conditions and inform in writing to the STU on the transmission bottlenecks for remedial measures with a copy to the Commission.
k. Display of power map with power flow in the critical lines.

(iv) In accordance with Section 33 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Load Despatch Centre in the State may give such directions and exercise such supervision and control as may be required for ensuring the integrated grid operations and for achieving the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of power system in the State. Every licensee, generating company, generating station, sub-station and any other person connected with the operation of the power system shall comply with the directions issued by the State Load Despatch Centre under subsection (1) of Section 33 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The State Load Despatch Centre shall comply with the directions of the Regional Load Despatch Centre.

(v) In case of inter-state bilateral and collective short-term open access transactions having a state utility or an intra-state entity as a buyer or a seller, SLDC shall accord concurrence or no objection or a prior standing clearance, as the case may be, in accordance with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in Inter-State Transmission) Regulations, 2008, amended from time to time.

3.12.2 Role of ALDC :

The Area Load Despatch centre shall:

a. comply with the directions of SLDC.
b. coordinate in outage management.
c. assist SLDC to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the State grid.
d. assist SLDC for monitoring the grid operations within its control area.
e. assist SLDC for supervision and control over the intra-State Transmission system, within its area and be responsible for carrying out real time operation.
f. keep accounts of the quantity of electricity transmitted through its control area.

3.12.3 Role of STU:

Section 39 of the Electricity Act, 2003, outlines that the functions of the State Transmission Utility (STU) shall be,-

a) to undertake transmission of electricity through intra-State transmission system and inter State transmission under bilateral agreements***;***
b) to discharge all functions of planning and co-ordination relating to intra-State transmission system with,
    i) Central Transmission Utility;
    ii) State Governments;
    iii) Generating Companies;
    iv) Regional Power Committees;
    v) Central Electricity Authority (CEA);
    vi) Licensees;
    vii) Any other person notified by the State in this behalf;
c) to ensure development of an efficient, congestion free, reliable, coordinated and economical system of intra-State transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from a generating station to the load centers;
d) to provide non-discriminatory open access to its transmission system for use by,
    i. any licensee or generating company on payment of the transmission charges; or
    ii. any consumer as and when such open access is provided by the State Commission under sub-Section (2) of Section 42 of the Act, on payment of the transmission charges and a surcharge thereon, as may be specified by the State Commission .

3.14 UNTIL A GOVERNMENT COMPANY OR ANY AUTHORITY OR CORPORATION IS NOTIFIED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT, THE STATE TRANSMISSION UTILITY SHALL OPERATE THE STATE LOAD DESPATCH CENTRE.

SECTION 4

PLANNING CRITERIA FOR INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION

This section specifies the technical and design criteria and procedures to be adopted by STU for the planning and development of the Transmission System within its boundary.

4.1 Introduction

i. In accordance with Section 39(2)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Transmission Utility (STU) shall discharge all functions of planning and coordination relating to intra-State transmission system with Central Transmission Utility, State Governments, Generating Companies, Regional Power Committees, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), licensees and any other person notified by the State Government in this behalf.
ii. In accordance with Section 39(2) (d) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Transmission Utility (STU) shall inter-alia provide non-discriminatory open access to its transmission system for use by –
    (a) Any licensee or generating company on payment of the transmission charges; or
    (b) any consumer as and when such open access is provided by the State Commission under sub-section (2) of Section 42, on payment of the transmission charges and a surcharge thereon, as may be specified by the State Commission.
iii. In accordance with Section 40 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the STU shall build, maintain and operate an efficient, coordinated and economical intra- State transmission system and inter-alia provide non-discriminatory open access to its transmission system for use by
    (a) any licensee or generating company on payment of the transmission charges; or
    (b) any consumer as and when such open access is provided by the State Commission under sub-Section (2) of Section 42, on payment of the transmission charges and a surcharge thereon, as may be specified by the State Commission.
iv. In accordance with Section 3 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003, CEA shall inter-alia prepare a National Electricity Plan in accordance with the National Electricity Policy and notify such plan once in five (5) years. In accordance with Section 3 (5) of the Electricity Act,

2003, CEA may review or revise the National Electricity Plan in accordance with the National Electricity Policy.

v. In accordance with Section 73 (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003, CEA is responsible to advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the National Electricity Policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and co-ordinate the activities of planning agencies for optimal utilization of resources to sub - serve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity for all consumers.

vi. The Planning Section specifies the philosophy and procedures to be applied in planning of the Intra-State Transmission System (In-STS) and the links to Regional Grid.

4.2 Objective

The objective of Planning criteria are as follows:

(a) To specify the principles, procedures and criteria which shall be used in the planning and development of the Intra-State Transmission System (In-STS) and the links to Regional Grid.

(b) To promote co-ordination amongst all Users, STU, CTU, RLDC, CEA in any proposed planning and development of the In-STS.

(c) To provide methodology and information exchange amongst all Users, STU, SLDC, RLDC, RPC, and CEA for planning and development of the In-STS gird.

4.3 Scope

The Planning Criteria applies to STU, all users connected to and/or using and involved in developing the In-STS.

4.4 Perspective Plan

4.4.1 The Transmission Licensee shall file for Commission's approval a Perspective Plan on 1st April of the year preceding the first year of the Control period. The Perspective Plan shall be for a period of five years coinciding with the 5 year plan period of the Country and thereafter shall be for a period of 5 years in future. The Perspective Plan for the Control Period shall inter alia contain the ***consolidated load forecast submitted by all the Distribution Licensees, Generation Plan*** and a Capital investment Plan. This shall be in accordance with the Practice Directions issued by the Commission in respect of Capital Investment programme and also consistent with the Regulations on Load Forecast. Further, the Transmission Licensee shall also revise the Perspective Plan every year taking into consideration of the changes occurred during the previous year and submit to the Commission as a Rolling Plan.

Load forecasting shall be carried out as per the KERC (Load Forecast) Regulations, 2009, not-inconsistent with the above Regulations the following may be adhered to. The Load forecasting shall be the primary responsibility of the Distribution Licensee within his area of supply. The Distribution Licensees shall determine the peak load and energy forecasts of their areas for each of the succeeding years and submit the same annually by 31st January, to STU. These shall include the details of demand forecasts, data methodology and assumptions on which the forecasts are based. The peak load and energy forecasts shall be made for the overall area of supply. The annual peak load forecast shall also be made for each Connection Point / Interface Point with the Transmission System. The peak load requirement at each Connection Point / Interface Point will essentially ensure that the STU may determine the corrective measures to be taken to maintain the capacity adequacy in the Transmission System up to the Connection Point /Interface Point. This will facilitate the Transmission Licensee to develop the compatible Transmission System. However, if the Distribution Licensee receives power at a number of Connection Points / Interface Points in a compact area, which are interconnected in a ring, then such a Distribution Licensee shall forward the overall long term demand forecast for the overall area of supply as well as at each Connection Point / Interface Point with the variation or tolerance, as mutually discussed and agreed upon with the STU. These forecasts shall be updated annually and also whenever major changes are made in the existing system. Wherever these forecasts take into consideration demands for power exceeding 5 MW by a single consumer, the Distribution Licensee shall personally satisfy himself regarding the materialisation of such a demand.

4.4.2 The STU shall also review the methodology and assumptions used by the Distribution Licensees in making the load forecasts, in consultation with them. The resulting overall forecast will form the basis of planning for expansion of Transmission System, which will be carried out by STU. To maintain the reliability of the interconnected regional power systems, all participants must comply with the planning criteria/guidelines of CEA as updated from time to time.

4.4.3 The STU shall forecast the demand for power within the area of supply for each of the succeeding years and provide to the Commission, the details of demand forecasts, data, methodology and assumptions, on which the forecasts are based. Based on these forecasts and in coordination with the various agencies identified under section 39 (2) (b) of the Electricity Act 2003, STU shall be responsible to prepare and submit a long- term perspective plan to the Commission for the compatible intra-State transmission system expansion to meet the future demand. The planning shall be in conformity with the national perspective for Power Generation and Transmission Plan prepared by the CEA. This compatible intra-State transmission plan shall also include provision for reactive compensation needed for the Transmission System.

4.4.4 The STU shall be responsible for integrating the load forecasts submitted by each of the Distribution Licensees and determining the five-year load forecast on long-term perspective basis load forecasts for the State. For determining the requirements for the entire State, an appropriate diversity factor from the data available for the previous years shall have to be chosen. STU shall satisfy itself regarding the probability of materialisation of bulk loads of consumers with demands above 5 MW in consultation with the Distribution Licensees concerned. The STU shall extend full support to CTU to finalise the annual planning corresponding to a five-year forward term for identification of a major inter-State Transmission System including inter-regional schemes, which shall fit in with the long-term plan developed by CEA.

4.4.5 The STU shall furnish the requisite planning data to CTU by 31st March every year, to enable CTU to formulate and finalise the plan by 30th September each year, for the next five years.

4.5 Planning Philosophy:

(a) CEA would formulate Perspective Transmission Plan for inter-State transmission system and STU would formulate perspective plan for intra-State transmission system. These perspective transmission plans would be continuously updated to take care of the revisions in load projections and generation scenarios, considering the seasonal and the time of the day variations. In formulating perspective transmission plan, the transmission requirement for evacuating power from renewable energy sources would also be taken care of. The transmission system required for open access would also be taken into account in accordance with National Electricity Policy so that congestion in system operation is minimized.

(b) The STU shall carry out planning process from time to time as per the requirement for identification of intra-State transmission system including transmission system associated with Generation Projects, strengthening of intra-State transmission system to absorb / evacuate power from the ISTS in coordination with CTU to optimize the utilization of the Integrated Transmission network. While planning schemes, the following shall be considered in addition to the data of authenticated nature collected from and in consultation with users by the STU:

i. Perspective plan formulated by CEA.
ii. Electric Power Survey of India published by the CEA.
iii. Transmission Planning Criteria and guidelines issued by the CEA.
iv. Operational feedback from RPCs.
v. Operational feedback from RLDC/SLDC.
vi. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009, amended from time to time.
vii. Renewable energy capacity addition plan issued by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources (MNRES), Govt. of India and the State Agency (KREDL).
viii. Feedback from CTU on the LTOA granted to ISGS, IPPs and bulk consumers.

(c) In addition to the intra-State Transmission system, the STU shall plan, from time to time, system strengthening schemes need of which may arise to overcome the constraints in power transfer and to improve the overall performance of the grid.

(d) All Users, CTU, In-SGS and Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL) and Users shall supply to the STU, the desired planning data from time to time to enable them to formulate and finalize its plan.

(e) As voltage management plays an important role in intra-State transmission of energy, special attention shall be accorded, by STU and Users for adequate compensation for active and reactive power management considering various technological options such as Static VAr Compensators (SVC etc)**.**

(f) In case Long Term access Applications require any strengthening in the intra-State transmission system to absorb/evacuate power within the State, the applicant shall coordinate with the STU. STU shall augment the intra-State transmission system in a reasonable time to facilitate absorption / evacuation.

(g) Based on plans prepared by the CTU, STU shall have to plan their systems to further evacuate power from ISTS and to optimize the use of the integrated Transmission network.

(h) The inter-State Transmission system and associated intra-State transmission system are complementary and inter dependent and planning of one affects the other's planning and performances. Therefore, the associated intra-State transmission system shall also be discussed and reviewed before implementation during the discussion for finalizing the ISTS proposal.

4.6 Planning Criteria:

4.6.1 General Philosophy:

The Central Electricity Authority is responsible for preparation of perspective generation and transmission plans and for coordinating the activities of planning agencies as provided under Section 73(a) of the Electricity Act 2003. The Central Transmission Utility (CTU) is responsible for development of an efficient and coordinated inter-State transmission system (ISTS). Similarly, the State Transmission Utility (STU) is responsible for development of an efficient and coordinated intra-State transmission system (In-STS). The ISTS and In-STS are interconnected and together constitute the electricity grid. It is, therefore, imperative that there should be a uniform approach to transmission planning for developing a reliable National transmission system.

i. The planning criteria detailed herein are primarily meant for planning of Intra-State Transmission System (In-STS) down to 66kV level, including the dedicated transmission lines.

4.6.2 Applicability

a. This planning criteria shall be applicable from the date this Grid Code is published in the Gazette.

b. This criteria shall be used for all new transmission systems planned after the above date.

c. The existing and already planned In-STS may be reviewed with respect to the provisions of this planning criteria. Wherever required and possible, additional system shall be planned to strengthen the system to meet the revised criteria. Till implementation of the additional system, suitable defense mechanisms should be put into place.

4.6.3 Planning Philosophy and General Guidelines

a) The long term applicants seeking transmission service are required to pose their end-to-end requirements well in advance, considering time required for implementation of the transmission project, to the STU so as to make-available the requisite transmission capacity and minimise situations of congestion and stranded assets.

b) The transmission customers are also required to provide a basis for their transmission requirement such as – size and completion schedule of their generation facility, demand based on EPS and their commitment to bear transmission service charges.

c) Planning of transmission system for evacuation of power from hydro projects shall be done river basin wise considering the identified generation projects and their power potential.

d) In case of highly constrained areas like congested urban / semi-urban area, very difficult terrain etc., the transmission corridor may be planned by taking long term perspective of optimizing the right-of-way and cost. This may be done by adopting higher voltage levels for final system and operating one level below in the initial stage, or by using multi-circuit towers for stringing circuits in the future, or using new technology such as HVDC, GIS, GIL (Gas Iinsulated Lines), Monopoles, HV UG cables and HTLS conductors etc.

e) In accordance with Section 39 of the Electricity Act, the STU shall act as the nodal agency for In-STS planning in coordination with distribution licensees and intra-State generators connected/to be connected in the State grid. The STU shall be the single point contact for the purpose of In-STS planning and shall be responsible on behalf of all the intra-State entities, for evacuation of power from their State's generating stations, meeting requirements of DISCOMs and drawing power from ISTS commensurate with the ISTS Plan.

f) Normally, the various intra-State entities shall be supplied power through the intra-State network. Only under exceptional circumstances, the load serving intra-State entity may be allowed direct inter-connection with ISTS on recommendation of STU provided that such an entity would continue as intra-State entity for the purpose of all jurisdictional

matters including energy accounting. Under such situation, this direct interconnection may also be used by other intra-State entity(s).

Further, State Transmission Utilities (STUs) shall coordinate with urban planning agencies, Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers, and industrial developers etc., to keep adequate provision for transmission corridor and land for new substations for their long term requirements.

g) The system parameters and loading of system elements shall remain within prescribed limits. The adequacy of the transmission system should be tested for different feasible load-generation scenarios as detailed subsequently in this document.

h) The system shall be planned to operate within permissible limits both under normal as well as after more probable credible contingency as detailed in subsequent paragraphs of this Grid Code. However, the system may experience extreme contingencies which are rare, and the system may not be planned for such rare contingencies. To ensure security of the grid, the extreme/rare but credible contingencies should be identified from time to time and suitable defense mechanism, such as - load shedding, generation rescheduling, islanding, system protection schemes, etc., may be worked out to mitigate their adverse impact.

i) The planned transmission capacity would be finite and there are bound to be congestions if electricity is sought to be transmitted in quantum and direction not previously planned.

j) The following options may be considered for planning of the transmission network. The choice shall be based on cost, reliability, right-of way requirements, transmission losses, down time (in case of up-gradation and re-conductoring options) etc.,

    i. Addition of new transmission lines/ substations to avoid overloading of existing system including adoption of next higher voltage.
    ii. Application of FACTS devices namely, Series Capacitors and phase-shifting transformers in existing and new transmission systems to increase power transfer capability.
    iii. Up-gradation of the existing AC transmission lines to higher voltage using same right-of-way.
    iv. Re-conductoring of the existing AC transmission line with higher ampacity conductors.
    v. Use of multi-voltage level and multi-circuit transmission lines.
    vi. Use of narrow base towers and pole type towers in semi-urban / urban areas keeping in view cost and right-of-way optimization.
    vii. Use of HVDC transmission – both conventional and voltage source convertor (VSC) based.
    viii. Use of GIS / Hybrid switchgear (for urban, coastal, polluted areas etc) \use of EHV cables and any other appropriate upcoming technologies.

k) Critical loads such as - railways, metro rail, airports, refineries, underground mines, steel plants, smelter plants, hospitals etc., shall plan their interconnection with the grid, with 100% redundancy and as far as possible from two different sources of supply, in coordination with the concerned STU.

l) Appropriate communication system for the new sub-stations and generating stations may be planned by the STU and implemented by licensees as well as generation developers so that the same is ready at the time of commissioning.

4.6.4 Criteria for steady-State and transient-State behavior

i) General principles

The transmission system shall be planned considering the following general principles:

a) In normal operation ('N-0') of the grid, with all the elements to be available in service, it is required that all the system parameters like voltages, loadings, frequency should remain within permissible normal limits.

b) The grid may however be subjected to disturbances and it is required that loss of any one element ('N-1' or single contingency condition), all the system parameters like voltages, loadings, frequency shall be within permissible normal limits.

c) However, after suffering one contingency, grid is still vulnerable to experience second contingency, though less probable ('N-1-1'), wherein some of the equipment may be loaded up to their emergency limits. To bring the system parameters back within their normal limits, load shedding/re-scheduling of generation may have to be applied either manually or through automatic system protection schemes (SPS). Such measures shall generally be applied within one and a half hour (1½) after the disturbance.

ii) Permissible normal and emergency limits

a) Normal thermal ratings and normal voltage limits represent equipment limits that can be sustained on continuous basis. Emergency thermal ratings and emergency voltage limits represent equipment limits that can be tolerated for a relatively short time which may be one hour to two hour depending on design of the equipment. The normal and emergency ratings to be used in this context are given below:

(i) The loading limit for a transmission line shall be its thermal loading limit. The thermal loading limit of a line is determined by design parameters based on ambient temperature, maximum permissible conductor temperature, wind speed, solar radiation, absorption coefficient, emissivity coefficient etc. In India, all the above factors and more particularly ambient temperatures in various parts of the country are different and vary considerably during various seasons of the year.

However, during planning, the ambient temperature and other factors are assumed to be fixed, thereby permitting margins during operation. Generally, the ambient temperature may be taken as 45° Celsius; however, in some places like hilly areas where ambient temperatures are less, the actuals may be taken. The maximum permissible thermal line loadings for different types of line configurations, employing various types of conductors are as per CEA Planning Criteria 2013.

(ii) Design of transmission lines with various types of conductors should be based on conductor temperature limit, right-of-way optimization, losses in the line, cost and reliability considerations etc.

(iii) The loading limit for an inter-connecting transformer (ICT) shall be its name plate rating.

(iv) The emergency thermal limits for the purpose of planning shall be 110% of the normal thermal limits.

b) Voltage limits

(i) The steady-state voltage limits are given below. However, at the planning stage a margin as specified at Paragraph: 4.6.5 (II) H (d) may be kept in the voltage limits.

	Voltage(kV rms)			
	Normal rating		Emergency rating	
Nominal	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
765	800	728	800	713
400	420	380	420	372
220	245	198	245	194
110	121	99	123	97
66	72.5	60	72.5	59

(ii) Temporary over voltage limits due to sudden load rejection:
i) 800kV class system 1.4 p.u. peak phase to neutral (653 kV = 1 p.u.)
ii) 420kV class system 1.5 p.u. peak phase to neutral (343 kV = 1 p.u.)
iii) 245kV class system 1.8 p.u. peak phase to neutral (200 kV = 1 p.u.)
iv) 145kV class system 1.8 p.u. peak phase to neutral (118 kV = 1 p.u.)
v) 123kV class system 1.8 p.u. peak phase to neutral (100 kV = 1 p.u.)
vi) 72.5kV class system 1.9 p.u. peak phase to neutral (59 kV = 1 p.u.)

(iii) Switching over voltage limits
i) 800kV class system 1.9 p.u. peak phase to neutral (653 kV = 1 p.u.)
ii) 420kV class system 2.5 p.u. peak phase to neutral (343 kV = 1 p.u.)

c) Reliability criteria

(i) Criteria for system with no contingency ('N-0') the system shall be tested for all the load-generation scenarios as given in this document at Paragraph: 4.6.5 (II) D to F.

(ii) For the planning purpose all the equipment shall remain within their normal thermal loadings and voltage ratings.

(iii) The angular separation between adjacent nodes or substations (buses) shall not exceed 30 degree.

d) Criteria for single contingency ('N-1')

1) Steady-state :

(a) All the equipment in the transmission system shall remain within their normal thermal and voltage ratings after a disturbance involving loss of any one of the

following elements (called single contingency or 'N-1' condition), but without load shedding / rescheduling of generation:

Outage of a 110 kV or 66 kV single circuit,
Outage of a 220kV or 230kV single circuit,
Outage of a 400kV single circuit,
Outage of a 400kV single circuit with fixed series capacitor (FSC),
Outage of an Inter-Connecting Transformer (ICT),
Outage of a 765kV single circuit,
Outage of one pole of HVDC bipole.

(b) The angular separation between adjacent buses under ('N-1') conditions shall not exceed 30 degree.

2) Transient-state :

Usually, perturbation causes a transient that is oscillatory in nature, but if the system is stable the oscillations will be damped. The system is said to be stable in which synchronous machines, when perturbed, will either return to their original state if there is no change in exchange of power or will acquire new state asymptotically without losing synchronism. The transmission system shall be stable after it is subjected to one of the following disturbances:

(a) The system shall be able to survive a permanent three phase to ground fault on a 765kV line close to the bus to be cleared in 100 milliseconds.

(b) The system shall be able to survive a permanent single phase to ground fault on a 765kV line close to the bus. Accordingly, single pole opening (100 ms) of the faulted phase and unsuccessful re-closure (dead time 1 second) followed by 3-pole opening (100 ms) of the faulted line shall be considered.

(c) The system shall be able to survive a permanent three phase to ground fault on a 400kV line close to the bus to be cleared in 100 ms.

(d) The system shall be able to survive a permanent single phase to ground fault on a 400kV line close to the bus. Accordingly, single pole opening (100 ms) of the faulted phase and unsuccessful re-closure (dead time 1 second) followed by 3-pole opening (100 ms) of the faulted line shall be considered.

(e) In case of 220kV / 110 /66kV networks, the system shall be able to survive a permanent three phase fault on one circuit, close to a bus, with a fault clearing time of 100 ms (5 cycles) assuming 3-pole opening.

(f) The system shall be able to survive a fault in HVDC convertor station, resulting in permanent outage of one of the poles of HVDC Bipole.

(g) Contingency of loss of generation: The system shall remain stable under the contingency of outage of single largest generating unit or a critical generating unit (choice of candidate critical generating unit is left to the transmission planner).

3) Criteria for second contingency ('N-1-1')

Under the scenario where a contingency as defined at Paragraph: 4.6.4 (v)i(a) has already happened, the system may be subjected to one of the following subsequent contingencies (called 'N-1-1' condition):

(a) The system shall be able to survive a temporary single phase to ground fault on a 765kV line close to the bus. Accordingly, single pole opening (100 ms) of the faulted phase and successful re-closure (dead time 1 second) shall be considered.

(b) The system shall be able to survive a permanent single phase to ground fault on a 400kV line close to the bus. Accordingly, single pole opening (100 ms) of the faulted phase and unsuccessful re-closure (dead time 1 second) followed by 3-pole opening (100 ms) of the faulted line shall be considered.

(c) In case of 220kV / 110 /66 kV networks, the system shall be able to survive a permanent three phase fault on one circuit, close to a bus, with a fault clearing time of100 (5 cycles) assuming 3-pole opening.

(d) In the 'N-1-1' contingency condition as stated above, if there is a temporary fault, the system shall not lose the second element after clearing of fault but shall successfully survive the disturbance.

(e) In case of permanent fault, the system shall loose the second element as a result of fault clearing and thereafter, shall asymptotically reach to a new steady state without losing synchronism. In this new state the system parameters (i.e. voltages and line loadings) shall not exceed emergency limits, however, there may be requirement of load shedding/rescheduling of generation so as to bring system parameters within normal limits.

4) *Criteria for generation radially connected with the grid*

For the transmission system connecting generators or a group of generators radially with the grid, the following criteria shall apply:

(a) The radial system shall meet 'N-1' reliability criteria as given at Paragraph: 4.6.4(iv) 1) & 2) for both the steady-state as well as transient-state.

(b) For subsequent contingency i.e., 'N-1-1' (of Paragraph: 4.6.4 (IV) 3) only temporary fault shall be considered for the radial system.

(c) If the 'N-1-1' contingency is of permanent nature or any disturbance/ contingency causes disconnection of such generator/group of generators from the main grid, the remaining main grid shall asymptotically reach to a new steady-state without losing synchronism after loss of generation. In this new state the system parameters shall not exceed emergency limits, however, there may be requirement of load shedding / rescheduling of generation so as to bring system parameters within normal limits.

4.6.5 Criteria for simulation and studies

I. *System studies for transmission planning*

a) The system shall be planned based on one or more of the following power system studies, as per requirements:

i. Power Flow Studies
ii. Short Circuit Studies
iii. Stability Studies (including transient stability ** and voltage stability)
iv. EMTP studies (for switching / dynamic over-voltages, insulation coordination, etc)

(** Note: *The candidate lines, for which stability studies may be carried out, may be selected through results of load flow studies. Choice of candidate lines for transient stability studies are left to transmission planner. Generally, the lines for which the angular difference between its terminal buses is more than 20 degree after contingency of one circuit may be selected for performing stability studies.)*

II. *Power system model for simulation studies*

A. *Consideration of voltage level*

For the purpose of planning of the Intra-STS System, the transmission network may be modeled down to 66kV level or up to the voltage level which is not in the jurisdiction of DISCOM. The STUs may also consider modeling smaller generating units (below 50MW capacity) if required.

B. *Time Horizons for transmission planning*

i. From concept to commissioning of transmission elements generally takes three to five years; about three years for augmentation of capacitors, reactors, transformers etc., and about four to five years for new transmission lines or substations. Therefore, system studies for firming up the transmission plans may be carried out with 3-5 year time horizon.

ii. Endeavour shall be to prepare base case models corresponding to load generation scenarios for a 5 year time horizon. These models may be tested applying the relevant criteria mentioned in this manual.

C. *Load - generation scenarios*

i. The load-generation scenarios shall be worked out so as to reflect in a pragmatic manner the typical daily and seasonal variations in load demand and generation availability.

D. *Load demands*

i) Active power (MW)

a) The system peak demands (State-wise, regional and national) shall be based on the latest Electric Power Survey (EPS) report of CEA. However, the same may be moderated based on actual load growth of past three (3) years.

b) The load demands at other periods (seasonal variations and minimum loads) shall be derived based on the annual peak demand and past pattern of load variations. In the

absence of such data, the season-wise variation in the load demand may be taken as given below:

Sl No	Season/ Scenario	Region-wise Demand Factors (%)				
		NR	WR	SR	ER	NER
1	Summer peak Load (S-PL)	100	95	98	100	100
2	Summer Light Load (S-LL)	70	70	70	70	70
3	Monsoon peak Load (M-LL)	96	90	90	95	95
4	Monsoon Light Load (M-LL)	70	70	70	70	70
5	Winter Peak Load (W-PL)	95	100	100	95	95
6	Winter Peak Load (W-LL)	70	70	70	70	70

c) While doing the simulation, if the peak load figures are more than the peaking availability of generation, the loads may be suitably adjusted substation-wise to match with the availability. Similarly, while doing the simulation, if the peaking availability is more than the peak load, the generation despatches may be suitably reduced, to the extent possible, such that, the inter-regional power transfers are high.

d) From practical considerations the load variations over the year shall be considered as under:

i. Annual Peak Load
ii. Seasonal variation in Peak Loads for Winter, Summer and Monsoon
iii. Seasonal Light Load (for Light Load scenario, motor load of pumped storage plants shall be considered)

e) The sub-station wise annual load data, both MW and MVAr shall be provided by the DISCOMS.

ii) Reactive power (MVAr)

a) Reactive power plays an important role in EHV transmission system planning and hence forecast of reactive power demand on an area-wise or substation-wise basis is as important as active power forecast. This forecast would obviously require adequate data on the reactive power demands at the different substations as well as the projected plans for reactive power compensation.

b) For developing optimal In-STS, the DISCOMs must clearly spell out the substation-wise maximum and minimum demand in MW and MVAr on seasonal basis. In the absence of such data the load power factor at 110kV and 66kV voltage levels may be taken as 0.95 lag during peak load condition and 0.98 lag during light load condition. The DISCOMS shall provide adequate reactive compensation at the feeder level to bring power factor close to unity at 110kV and 66kV voltage levels.

E. Generation Despatches and modeling

a) For planning of new transmission lines and substations, the peak load scenarios corresponding to summer, monsoon and winter seasons may be studied. Further, the light load scenarios (considering pumping load where pumped storage stations exist) may also be carried out as per requirement.

b) For evolving transmission systems for integration of wind and solar generation projects, high wind/solar generation injections may also be studied in combination with suitable conventional Despatch scenarios. In such scenarios, the Intra-State generating station of the RES purchasing State may be backed-down so that impact of wind generation on the ISTS grid is minimum. The maximum generation at a wind/solar aggregation level may be calculated using capacity factors as per the norms given in Table below:

Voltage level /Aggregation level	110kV / 66kV Individual wind/ Solar farm	220kV	400kV	State as a Whole
Capacity Factor (%)	80%	75%	70%	60%

c) As per this Grid Code, it is the responsibility of each SLDC to balance its load and generation and stick to the schedules. Accordingly, it follows that in case of variation in generation from Renewable Energy Source (RES) portfolio, the State should backdown/ ramp-up its conventional (thermal/hydro) generation plants or revise their drawal schedule from ISGS plants and stick to the revised schedule. The Intra-

State generating station should be capable of ramping-up/backing-down based on variation in RES generation, so that the impact of variability in RES on the ISTS grid is minimum.

d) Further to address the variability of the wind/solar projects, other aspects like reactive compensation, forecasting and establishment of renewable energy control centers may also be planned by SLDC/STUs.

F. Special area Despatches:

a. Special Despatches corresponding to high agricultural load with low power factor, wherever applicable.
b. Complete closure of a generating station close to a major load centre.
c. In case of thermal units (including coal, gas/diesel and nuclear based) the minimum level of output (ex-generation bus, i.e., net of the auxiliary consumption) shall be taken as not less than 70% of the rated installed capacity. If the thermal units are encouraged to run with oil support, they may be modeled to run up to 25% of the rated capacity.
d. It shall be the duty of all the generators to provide technical details such as machine capability curves, generator, exciter, governor, PSS parameters etc., for modeling of their machines for steady-state and transient-state studies, in the format sought by STU.

G. Short circuit studies

a) The short circuit studies shall be carried out using the classical method with flat pre-fault voltages and sub-transient reactance (X''d) of the synchronous machines.
b) MVA of all the generating units in a plant may be considered for determining maximum short-circuit level at various buses in system. This short-circuit level may be considered for substation planning.
c) Vector group of the transformers shall be considered for doing short circuit studies for asymmetrical faults. Inter-winding reactances in case of three winding transformers shall also be considered. For evaluating the short circuit levels at a generating bus (11kV, 13.8 kV, 21kV etc.), the unit and its generator transformer shall be represented separately.
d) Short circuit level both for three phase to ground fault and single phase to ground fault shall be calculated.
e) The short-circuit level in the system varies with operating conditions, it may be low for light load scenario compared with for peak load scenario, as some of the plants may not be on-bar. For getting an understanding of system strength under different load-generation / export-import scenarios, the MVA of only those machines shall be taken which are on bar in that scenario.

H. Planning margins

a) In a very large interconnected grid, there can be unpredictable power flows in real time due to imbalance in load-generation balance in different pockets of the grid. This may lead to overloading of transmission elements during operation, which cannot be predicted in advance at the planning stage. This can also happen due to delay in commissioning of a few planned transmission elements, delay/ abandoning of planned generation additions or load growth at variance with the estimates. Such uncertainties are unavoidable and hence some margins at the planning stage may help in reducing impact of such uncertainties. However, care needs to be taken to avoid stranded transmission assets. Therefore, at the planning stage following planning margins may be provided:
b) Against the requirement of Long Term Access sought, the new transmission lines emanating from a power station to the nearest grid point may be planned considering overload capacity of the generating stations in consultation with generators.
c) The new transmission additions required for system strengthening may be planned keeping a margin of 10% in the thermal loading limits of lines and transformers (refer Paragraph: 4.6.4 (ii) above).
d) At the planning stage, a margin of about + 2% may be kept in the voltage limits (as given at Paragraph: 4.6.4 (ii)(f), above) and thus the voltages under load flow studies (for 'N-0' and 'N-1' steady-state conditions only) may be maintained within the limits given below:

Voltage (kVrms) (after planning margins)

Nominal	***Maximum***	***Minimum***
765	785	745
400	412	388
220	240	203
110	119	102
66	70	62

e) In planning studies all the transformers may be kept at nominal taps and on Load Tap Changer (OLTC) may not be considered. The effect of the taps should be kept as operational margin.

f) For the purpose of load flow studies at planning stage, the nuclear generating units shall normally not run at leading power factor. To keep some margin at planning stage, the reactive power limits (Qmax and Qmin) for generator buses may be taken as:

Type of generating unit	***Qmax***	***Qmin***
Nuclear units	Qmax= 0.50 x Pmax	Qmin= (-)0.10 x Pmax
Thermal Units (other than Nuclear)	Qmax= 0.50 x Pmax	Qmin= (-)0.10 x Pmax
Hydro units	Qmax= 0.40 x Pmax	Qmin= (-)0.20 x Pmax

Notwithstanding above, during operation, following the instructions of the System Operator, the generating units shall operate at leading power factor as per their respective capability curves.

4.6.6 Additional planning criteria and guidelines

i. Reactive power compensation

a) Requirement of reactive power compensation like shunt capacitors, shunt reactors (bus reactors or line reactors), static VAr compensators, fixed series capacitor, variable series capacitor (thyristor controlled) or other FACTS devices shall be assessed by appropriate studies.

b) Shunt capacitors

(1) Reactive Compensation shall be provided as far as possible in the low voltage systems with a view to meet the reactive power requirements of load close to the load points, thereby avoiding the need for VAr transfer from high voltage system to the low voltage system.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the respective distribution licensees to bring the load power factor as close to unity as possible by providing shunt capacitors at appropriate places in their system. Reactive power flow through 400/220kV or 220/110(or 66) kV ICTs, shall be minimal. Wherever voltage on HV side of such an ICT is less than 0.975 pu no reactive power shall flow down through the ICT. Similarly, wherever voltage on HV side of the ICT is more than 1.025 pu no reactive power shall flow up through the ICT. These criteria shall apply under the 'N-0' conditions.

c) ***Shunt reactors***

(1) Switchable bus reactors shall be provided at EHV substations for controlling voltages within the limits (defined in the Paragraph: 4.6.4(ii)(f) without resorting to switching-off of lines. The bus reactors may also be provided at generation switchyards to supplement reactive capability of generators. The size of reactors should be such that under steady state condition, switching on and off of the reactors shall not cause a voltage change exceeding 5%. The standard sizes (MVAr) of reactors are:

Voltage Level	***Standard sizes of reactors (in MVAr)***
400kV (3-ph units)	50, 63, 80 and 125 (rated at 420kV)
765kV (1-ph units)	80 and 110 (rated at 800kV)

Fixed line reactors may be provided to control power frequency temporary over-voltage (TOV) after all voltage regulation action has taken place within the limits as defined in Paragraph: 4.6.4 (ii)(g) under all probable operating conditions.

(2) Line reactors (switchable/ controlled/ fixed) may be provided if it is not possible to charge EHV line without exceeding the maximum voltage limits given in Paragraph: 4.6.4 (ii)(f). The possibility of reducing pre-charging voltage of the charging end shall also be considered in the context of establishing the need for reactors.

(3) Guideline for switchable line reactors: The line reactors may be planned as switchable wherever the voltage limits, without the reactor(s), remain within limits specified for TOV conditions given at Paragraph: 4.6.4 (ii)(g).

d) ***Static VAr compensation (SVC)***

Static VAr Compensation (SVC) shall be provided where found necessary to damp the power swings and provide the system stability under conditions defined in the Paragraph: 4.6.4(iii) on 'Reliability Criteria'. The dynamic range of static compensators shall not be utilized under steady state operating condition as far as possible.

4.6.7 Substation planning criteria

(1) The requirements in respect of EHV sub-stations in a system such as the total load to be catered by the sub-station of a particular voltage level, its MVA capacity, number of feeders permissible etc., are important to the planners so as to provide an idea to them about the time for going in for the adoption of next higher voltage level sub-station and also the number of substations required for meeting a particular quantum of load. Keeping these in view the following criteria have been laid down for planning an EHV substation:

(2) The maximum short-circuit level on any new substation bus should not exceed 80% of the rated short circuit capacity of the substation. The 20% margin is intended to take care of the increase in short-circuit levels as the system grows. The rated breaking current capability of switchgear at different voltage levels may be taken as given below:

Voltage Level	***Rated Breaking capacity***
66 kV	25kA/31.5kA
110 kV	25kA/31.5kA
220 kV	31.5 kA/40kA
400 kV	50kA/63kA
765 kV	40kA/50kA

Measures such as splitting of bus, series reactor, or any new technology may also be adopted to limit the short circuit levels at existing substations wherever they are likely to cross the designed limits ***without sacrificing the operational flexibility and grid security.***

(3) Rating of the various substation equipments shall be such that they do not limit the loading limits of connected transmission lines.

(4) Effort should be to explore possibility of planning a new substation instead of adding transformer capacity at an existing substation when the capacity of the existing sub-station has reached levels as given in column (B) in the following table. The capacity of any single sub-station at different voltage levels shall not normally exceed as given in column (C) in the following table:

Voltage Level (A)	***Transformer Capacity***	
	Existing capacity (B)	***Maximum Capacity (C)***
765 kV	6000 MVA	9000 MVA
400 kV	1260 MVA	2000 MVA
220 kV	320 MVA	500 MVA
110 kV	150 MVA	250 MVA
66kV	85 MVA	120 MVA

(5) While augmenting the transformation capacity at an existing substation or planning a new substation the fault level of the substation shall also be kept in view. If the fault level is low the voltage stability studies shall be carried out.

(6) Size and number of interconnecting transformers (ICTs) shall be planned in such a way that the outage of any single unit would not overload the remaining ICT(s) or the underlying system.

(7) A stuck breaker condition shall not cause disruption of more than four feeders for the 220kV system and two feeders for the 400kV system and 765kV system.

Note – In order to meet this requirement it is recommended that the following bus switching scheme may be adopted for both AIS and GIS and also for the generation switchyards:

220kV – 'Double Main' or 'Double Main & Transfer' scheme with a maximum of eight (8) feeders in one section

400kV and 765kV – 'One and half breaker' scheme

4.6.8 Additional criteria for wind and solar projects

(1) The capacity factor for the purpose of maximum injection to plan the evacuation system, both for immediate connectivity with the In-STS and for onward transmission requirement, may be taken as given below:

Voltage level/ Aggregation level	***110kV/66kV /Individual wind /Solar farm***	***220kV***	***400kV***	***State as a whole***
Capacity Factor (%)	80%	75%	70%	60%

(2) The 'N-1' criteria may not be applied to the immediate connectivity of wind/solar farms with the In-STS grid i.e., the line connecting the farm to the grid and the step-up transformers at the grid station.

(3) The wind generating stations connected at voltage level of 66kV and above shall remain connected to the grid when the voltage at the interconnection point or any or all phases dips a level of 85% of the nominal voltage (i.e., the wind generators should be capable to have low voltage ride through facility).

(4) As the generation of energy at a wind farm is possible only with the prevalence of wind, the thermal line loading limit of the lines connecting the wind machine(s)/farm to the nearest grid point may be assessed considering 12 km/hour wind speed.

(5) The wind and solar farms shall maintain a power factor of 0.98 (absorbing) at their grid inter-connection point for all Despatch scenarios by providing adequate reactive compensation and the same shall be assumed for system studies.

(6) The Harmonic current injection from a generating station shall not exceed the limits specified in IEEE standard 519.

4.6.9 Guidelines for Planning HVDC Transmission System

(1) The option of HVDC bipole may be considered for transmitting bulk power over long distance based on techno economic criteria. HVDC transmission may also be considered in the transmission corridors that have AC lines carrying heavy power flows (total more than 5000 MW) to control and supplement the AC transmission network.

(2) The ratio of fault level in MVA at any of the convertor station (for conventional current source type), to the power flow on the HVDC bipole shall not be less than 3.0 under any of the load-generation scenarios given under Paragraph:4.6.5 (ii) (C) to (F) and contingencies given at Paragraph: 4.6.4(iv), above.

Further, in areas where multiple HVDC bipoles are feeding power (multi in feed), the appropriate studies be carried at planning stage so as to avoid commutation failure.

4.6.10 Guidelines for voltage stability

(1) Voltage Stability Studies: These studies may be carried out using load flow analysis to arrive at the knee point of Q-V curve which represents the horizontal 'distance' of the knee point to the zero-MVAr vertical axis measured in MVAr is, therefore, an indicator of the proximity to the voltage collapse.

(2) Each bus shall operate above Knee Point of Q-V curve under all normal as well as the contingency conditions as discussed above. The system shall have adequate margins in terms of voltage stability.

4.7 Planning Data

Under this Planning Code, the State Generating Companies / IPPs / licensees are to supply data in accordance with the detailed procedures mentioned in the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2004 as amended from time to time.

SECTION 5
GRID CONNECTIVITY

5.1 Introduction

All Users connected to, or seeking connection to In-STS shall comply with Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 which specifies the minimum technical and design criteria and Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2004 as amended from time to time.

5.2 Objective

The objective of the Gird Connectivity is as given below:

a) To ensure the safe operation, integrity and reliability of the grid.

b) That the basic rules for connectivity are complied with in order to treat all users in a non-discriminatory manner.

c) Any new or modified connections, when established, shall neither suffer unacceptable effects due to its connectivity to the In-STS nor impose unacceptable effects on the system of any other connected User or Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensees.

d) To make aware in advance the procedures for connectivity to In-STS and also the standards and condition of the system to be integrated to the grid to any person seeking a new connectivity to the grid.

5.3 Scope

The connectivity criteria *is a*pplicable to all Users connected to or seeking connection to the InSTS, All such entities shall abide by the CEA (Technical Standards for connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007, in order to ensure that the integrated grid is not adversely affected.

5.4 Procedure for connection

A User seeking to establish new or modified arrangement of connection to or for use of In-STS, shall submit an application in the standard format (prepared by STU and approved by KERC) to STU in case the connection is sought to intra-State transmission system and respective ESCOM in case the connection is sought at distribution system.

The STU shall process the application for grant of connectivity in accordance with these regulations

5.5 Connection Agreement

1. A connection agreement, or the offer for a connection agreement shall include (but not limited) within its terms and conditions the following:

   (i) A condition requiring both Agencies to comply with the Grid Code.

   (ii) Details of connection technical requirements and commercial arrangements

   (iii) Details of any capital related payments arising from necessary reinforcement or extension of the system, data communication, RTU etc., and demarcation of the same between the concerned parties.

   (iv) A Site Responsibility Schedule (Annexure-I).

   (v) General Philosophy, Guidelines etc on protection and telemetry.

   (vi) Requirement with respect to Harmonics, Direct current (DC) injection and Flicker (as per CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007, amended from time to time).

   The Connection agreement with above terms and conditions shall be signed by the applicant not-inconsistent with CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007, amended from time to time and the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2004 as amended from time to time.

2. ***Model connection agreement:***

   (i) The standard connection agreement shall be prepared by the STU and submitted to the Commission for approval, within a month from the date of publishing of Grid Code in the official Gazette of Karnataka.

   (ii) The approved format shall be made available for the prospective users of the Grid and shall be hosted on STU's website.

5.6 Site responsibility schedule

1. For every connection to the State Transmission System for which a connection agreement is required, STU shall prepare a schedule of equipment with information supplied by the

respective Users. This schedule, called 'Site Responsibility Schedule' shall indicate the following for each item of equipment installed at the connection site.

i. Ownership of the equipment
ii. Responsibility for control of equipment
iii. Responsibility for maintenance of equipment
iv. Responsibility for operation of equipment
v. Responsibility for all matters relating to safety of persons and site.
vi. Management of the site.

2. The format to be used in the preparation of Site Responsibility Schedule is given in Annexure-I

5.7 System Performance

1. All equipment connected to the State Transmission System shall be of such design and construction that enable STU to meet the requirement of standards of performance to meet the grid standard.
2. Installation of all electrical equipment shall comply with Rules which are in force for the time being and will be replaced by new Rules made under the Electricity Act, 2003.
3. For every new / modified connection sought, the STU shall specify the connection point, technical requirements and the voltage to be used, along with metering, tele-metering and protection requirements as specified in the Metering Code and Protection Code.
4. Insulation coordination of the User's equipment shall conform to the applicable values as specified by STU from time to time out of those applicable as per Indian Standards / Code of Practices. Rupturing capacity of the switchgear shall not be less than that specified by STU from time to time.
5. Protection schemes and metering schemes shall be as detailed in the Protection Code and Metering Code.

5.8 State Grid Connection Points / Interface points

1. ***State Generating Stations (SGS)***

(i) Voltage may be 400/220/110/66/33 kV or as agreed with STU.
(ii) Unless specifically agreed with STU, the Connection Point with generating station shall be the terminal isolator provided just before the outgoing gantry of the feeders/evacuation lines.
(iii) SGS shall operate and maintain all terminals, communication and protection equipment provided within the generating station.
(iv) The provisions for the metering between generating station and STU system shall be as per the Metering Code.
(v) Respective Users shall maintain their equipment from the outgoing feeders' gantry onwards emanating from generating station.
(vi) All entities embedded within the State Grid system and interfacing the intra-State transmission system shall provide adequate and reliable communication facility so that SLDC is able to record in its SCADA system the MW/ MVAR flows, bus voltages at all the interface points with the intra-State system.

2. ***Distribution Licensee***

(i) Voltage may be LV side of power transformer i.e., 33 kV or 11 kV or as agreed with STU. For EHV consumers directly connected to transmission system, voltage may be 400kV /220 kV/ 110 kV/66kV.
(ii) Unless specifically agreed with Distribution Licensee, the Connection Point with STU shall be the terminal isolator provided just before the outgoing gantry of the feeder to Distribution Licensee or individual EHV consumer as the case may be, from STU sub-station

STU shall operate and maintain all terminals, communication and protection equipment provided within its sub-station. The provisions for the metering between STU and Distribution Licensees system shall be as per the Metering Code. Respective Users shall maintain their equipment beyond the outgoing gantry of feeders emanating from STU sub-station onwards.

3. ***Southern Regional Transmission System***

The Connection, protection scheme, metering scheme and the voltage shall be in accordance with the provisions of IEGC.

4. Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Captive Power Plants (CPPs), Extra High Voltage (EHV) Consumers and Open Access Consumers.

(i) Voltage may be 400/220/110/66 kV or as agreed with STU.

(ii) When IPPs, CPPs, EHV Consumers or the Open Access Consumers own sub-stations, the Connection Point shall be the terminal isolator provided just before the gantry of outgoing/incoming feeder in their premises.

5.9 Important Technical Requirements for Connectivity to the Grid

5.9.1 Reactive Power Compensation

a) Reactive Power compensation and/or other facilities shall be provided by Users connected to In-STS avoiding the need for exchange of reactive power to/from In-STS and to maintain In-STS voltage within the specified range.

b) The person already connected to the grid shall also provide additional reactive compensation as per the quantum and time frame decided by SLDC. The Users / Transmission Licensees / Distribution Licensees shall provide information to SLDC regarding the installation and healthiness of the reactive compensation equipment on regular basis. SLDC shall regularly monitor the status in this regard.

5.9.2 Data and Communication Facilities

Reliable and efficient communication systems (for speech, data and protection requirements) shall be provided to facilitate necessary information exchange, by all Users, and the STU for supervision/control/p*rotection* of the grid by the SLDC, under normal and abnormal conditions. All Users shall provide Systems to telemeter power system parameters such as flow (active and reactive power), voltage and status of switches/ transformer taps etc., in line with interface requirements and other guidelines made available to users by SLDC. The associated communication system and other required facilities at their respective end to facilitate data flow up to appropriate data collection point on STU's system shall also be established by the concerned User, Transmission Licensee / Distribution Licensees as specified by the STU in the Connection Agreement.

5.9.3 System Recording Instruments

Recording instruments such as Data Acquisition System, Disturbance Recorder, Event Logging Facilities, Fault Locator etc., shall be provided and shall always be kept in working condition in the In-STS for recording of dynamic performance of the system.

All disturbance recording and event logging facilities and the numerical relays shall be provided with time synchronization facility for global common time reference.

5.9.4 Responsibilities for safety

STU and all users shall be responsible for safety in accordance with the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007, the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (the terms and Condition for Open Access) Regulations, 2004, as amended from time to time and CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electric plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2010 and Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.

5.9.5 Cyber Security

All Users and STU shall have in place, a cyber security framework as specified in Information Technology Act, 2000 amended from time to time to identify the critical cyber assets and protect them so as to support reliable operation of the Grid.

5.10 Schedule of assets of the State Grid

STU, other transmission licensees granted licence by the Commission and Generators shall maintain the schedule of their assets and host the same in their respective websites. The same shall be submitted to the Commission as and when called for.

SECTION -6
OPERATION PLANNING

6.0 Operating Criteria

This Part describes the operational philosophy to maintain efficient, secure and reliable Grid and contains the following sections.

(a) Operating Philosophy

(b) System Security Aspects

This section describes the general security aspects to be followed by generating companies, STU, intra-State transmission licensee, bulk consumers and all other Users of the In-STS.

6.1 Operating philosophy.

(a) All users connected with In-STS shall comply with this Operating Criteria and the directions issued by SLDC, to ensure integrated grid operation and for achieving the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of the power system.

(b) A set of detailed operating procedures for the State Grid shall be developed and maintained by the SLDC in consultation with the concerned persons for guidance of the staff of SLDC

and the same shall be consistent with this Grid Code and IEGC to facilitate compliance with the requirement of the Grid Code and IEGC.

(c) The control rooms of the SLDC, ALDCs / power plants and any other control centres of all Transmission and Distribution Companies shall be manned round the clock by qualified and adequately trained and certified personnel.

6.2 System Security Aspects

i. STU and all Users shall endeavor to operate their respective power systems and power stations in an integrated manner at all times.

ii. No part of the grid shall be deliberately isolated from the rest of the State / Regional grid, except
   a) under an emergency, and conditions in which such isolation would prevent a total grid collapse and / or would enable early restoration of power supply,
   b) for safety of human life,
   c) when serious damage to a costly equipment is imminent and such isolation would prevent it,
   d) When such isolation is specifically instructed by SLDC /ALDC.

   Complete synchronization of the grid shall be restored as soon as the conditions again permit it. The restoration process shall be supervised by SLDC, in co-ordination with RLDC.

iii. A list of important elements of the State grid which shall not be deliberately opened or removed from service at any time, except when specifically instructed by SLDC or with specific and prior clearance of SLDC (List of such important grid elements on which the above stipulations apply will be prepared by the SLDC in consultation with the RLDC, CTU and STUs as per provisions of Indian Electricity Grid Code) shall be available on the website of SLDC. In case of opening/removal of any important element of the grid under an emergency situation, the same shall be communicated to SLDC at the earliest possible time after the event.

iv. Any tripping, whether manual or automatic, of any of the above elements of State grid shall be precisely intimated to the SLDC within ten minutes of the event. The reason (to the extent determined) and the likely time of restoration shall also be intimated. All reasonable attempts shall be made for the elements' restoration as soon as possible.

v. Maintenance of their respective power system elements shall be carried out by users, and STU in accordance with the provisions in the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010.

   Any prolonged outage of 400kV and above power system elements, which forms the National Transmission Grid, is causing or likely to cause danger to the grid or sub-optimal operation of the grid, shall be regularly monitored by SLDC. SLDC shall report such outages to RLDC for onward transmission to RPC. STU and Transmission licensee shall make all reasonable efforts to restore such elements as per action plan to be finalized and intimated by RPC as per provisions of IEGC.

   The Planned /Scheduled outages of the power system elements pertaining to the State grid shall be carried out by STU in concurrence with the SLDC duly informing the RLDC for secured operation of the Grid.

vi. ***Governor Action***
   (i) Governor action for all Generators of different capacity, thermal, hydro, gas and renewable generating units shall be operated as per the provisions of IEGC.
      a) Thermal generating units of 200 MW and above
      b) Hydro units of 10 MW and above

The Restricted Governor Mode of Operation (RGMO) shall essentially have the following features:

   (a) There should not be any reduction in generation in case of improvement in grid frequency below the upper limit fixed by CERC from time to time (for example if grid frequency changes from 49.8 to 49.95 Hz. then there shall not be any reduction in generation). Whereas for any fall in grid frequency, generation from the unit should increase by 5% limited to 105 % of the Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR) of the unit subject to machine capability.
   (b) Ripple filter of +/- 0.03 Hz. shall be provided so that small changes in frequency are ignored for load correction, in order to prevent governor hunting.
   (c) If any of these generating units is required to be operated without its governor in operation as specified above, the RLDC shall be immediately advised about the reason and duration of such operation. All governors shall have a droop setting between 3% and 6%.

(ii) All other generating units including those with pondage upto 3 hours, Gas turbine / Combined Cycle Power Plants, wind and solar generators shall be exempted from clause 6.2 vi and following clauses vii, viii and ix till the situation is reviewed. Provided that if a generating unit cannot be operated under restricted governor mode operation, then it shall be operated in free governor mode operation with manual intervention to operate in the manner required under restricted governor mode operation

vii. Facilities available with/in load limiters, Automatic Turbine Run-up System (ATRS), Turbine Supervisory Control, Coordinated Control System, etc., shall not be used to suppress the normal governor action in any manner and no dead bands and/or time delays shall be deliberately introduced except as specified in para 6.2(vi) above.

viii. All thermal generating units of 200 MW and above and all hydro units of 10 MW and above operating at or up to 100% of their Maximum Continuous Rating shall normally be capable of (and shall not in any way be prevented from) instantaneously picking up to 105% and 110% of their MCR, respectively, when frequency falls suddenly. After an increase in generation as above, a generating unit may ramp back to the original level at a rate of about one percent (1%) per minute, in case continued operation at the increased level is not sustainable. Any generating unit not complying with the above requirements shall be kept in operation (synchronized with the Regional grid) only after obtaining the permission of SLDC / RLDC. The SLDC can also direct a generator to come to its technical minimum in line with CEA/CERC Notifications from time to time depending on the grid situation.

ix. The recommended rate for changing the governor setting, i.e., supplementary control for increasing or decreasing the output (generation level) for all generating units, irrespective of their type and size, would be one (1.0) per cent per minute or as per manufacturer's limits. However, if frequency falls below the limit specified by CERC from time to time, all partly loaded generating units shall pick up additional load at a faster rate, according to their capability. All generators shall inform the SLDC on the Governor status as and when required and also submit the performance analysis of RGMO to SLDC for verification.

x. Except under an emergency, or to prevent an imminent damage to costly equipment, no Generator shall suddenly reduce his generating unit output without prior intimation to and consent of the SLDC, particularly when frequency is falling or is below the limit specified by CERC from time to time. Similarly, no User / Distribution Licensee shall cause a sudden variation in its load without prior intimation to and consent of the SLDC. The extent of sudden reduction in Generator output / sudden variation of load by User / Distribution Licensee shall be determined by SLDC. In the event of any inconsistency in this provision from that of the IEGC, the provisions of IEGC shall prevail.

xi. All users shall ensure that temporary over voltage due to sudden load rejection and the maximum permissible values of voltage unbalance shall remain within limits specified under the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010.

xii. All generating units shall normally have their automatic voltage regulators (AVRs) in operation. In particular, if a generating unit of over fifty (50) MW size is required to be operated without its AVR in service, the SLDC shall be immediately intimated about the reason and duration of such operation, and obtain its permission. Power System Stabilizers (PSS) in AVRs of generating units (wherever provided), shall be properly tuned by the respective generating unit owner duly reporting the AVR and PSS functional availability to SLDC and SLDC shall undertake to do random test to ascertain the functionality of AVR and PSS.

xiii. Provision of protections and relay settings shall be coordinated periodically throughout the Regional grid, as per a plan to be separately finalized by the Protection sub-Committee of the SRPC. SRPC will prepare islanding schemes and ensure its implementation in accordance with the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010. All Users shall ensure that installation and operation of protection system shall comply with the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010.

xiv. SLDC shall ensure that all Users take all possible measures to ensure that the grid frequency always remains within the frequency band specified by the CERC from time to time.

xv. All distribution licensees and STU shall provide automatic under-frequency and df/dt relays for load shedding in their respective systems, to arrest frequency decline that could result in a collapse/disintegration of the grid, as per the plan separately finalized

by the concerned RPC and shall ensure its effective application to prevent cascade tripping of generating units in case of any contingency. All distribution licensees, STU and SLDC shall ensure that the above under-frequency and df/dt load shedding / islanding schemes are always functional. The provisions of the CEA Regulations regarding under frequency and df/dt relays shall be complied with. All Distribution licensees and STU shall abide by the decisions of SRPC regarding action to be taken to get the required load relief from under frequency and df/dt relays by STU or SLDC. ***The required relief available at the set (under) frequency shall be monitored on a continuous basis by SLDC.***

xvi. All Users, STU/SLDC shall also facilitate identification, installation and commissioning of System Protection Schemes (SPS) (including inter-tripping and run-back) finalized by the SRPC Forum in the power system to operate the transmission system closer to their limits and to protect against situations such as voltage collapse and cascade tripping, tripping of important corridors/flow-gates etc., Such schemes finalized by the concerned SRPC forum shall always be kept in service. Any SPS is to be taken out of service; only with consultation with RLDC after indicating reason and duration of anticipated outage from service.

xvii. Procedures shall be developed and documented for recovery from partial/total collapse of the grid in accordance with the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010 and to periodically update the same in accordance with their requirements given under Regulation 14. These procedures shall be followed by all the Users and STU/SLDC to ensure consistent, reliable and quick restoration.

xviii. Each User, distribution licensee, STU and SLDC shall provide and maintain adequate and reliable communication facility with redundancy internally and with other Users / STU / ALDCs / SLDC to ensure exchange of data/information necessary to maintain reliability and security of the grid. Wherever possible, redundancy and alternate path shall be maintained for communication along important routes, e.g., ALDC to SLDC.

xix. All the Users, Distribution licensees / ALDCs / STU shall send information / data including disturbance recorder/sequential event recorder output to SLDC within 24 Hours for purpose of analysis of any grid disturbance/event. No User / distribution licensee / ALDCs / SLDC / STU shall block any data / information required by the SLDC and SRPC/SRLDC for maintaining reliability and security of the grid and for analysis of an event.

xx. All Users, Distribution licensees and STU shall provide adequate voltage control measures through automatic under voltage relays as finalized in consultation with SRPC, to prevent voltage collapse and shall ensure its effective application to prevent voltage collapse/ cascade tripping Voltage fluctuation limits and voltage wave-form quality shall be maintained as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010, and amendments from time to time.

xxi. Special requirements for Renewable Energy

System Operator (SLDC) shall make all efforts to evacuate the available Solar, mini-hydel, co-generation and wind power and other Renewable Energy (RE) sources and treat the plants as must-run stations. However, SLDC may instruct such generator to back down generation in case grid security or safety of any equipment or personnel is likely to be endangered and Renewable Energy (RE) sources shall comply with the same. For this, Data Acquisition System facility shall be provided by the generator for transfer of information to the SLDC.

i. SLDC may direct a wind farm to curtail its VAR drawal/injection in case the security of grid or safety of any equipment or personnel is endangered.

ii. During the wind generator start-up, the wind generator shall ensure that the reactive power drawal (inrush currents in case of induction generators) shall not affect the grid performance.

6.3 Demand Estimation for Operational Purpose

Load forecasting shall be carried as per the KERC (load forecast) Regulations, 2009, and not-inconsistent with the above Regulations the following may be adhered to:

(a) The distribution licensee shall formulate a long term demand forecast considering the previous financial years as base and projecting the demand for the succeeding 5 years.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of all distribution licensees to fully co-operate with STU in preparation of demand forecast for the entire State.

(c) The distribution licensee shall provide their estimates for the period from 1st April to 31st March by 1st January of each year on a 'financial year ahead' basis. This shall be

updated for every month subsequently in the previous month on a 'month ahead basis' and in the previous day on a 'day ahead basis' as required by STU/SLDC.

(d) The long term demand estimation/ load forecast (for more than one year) shall be done by STU and SLDC shall be provided with a copy of the same as and when it is finalized.

(e) Based on the data furnished by the distribution licensees, STU shall make monthly peak and lean period demand estimates for year ahead and daily peak and lean period demand estimates for the month ahead and furnish the same to SLDC.

(f) The distribution Licensee shall provide SLDC on day ahead basis, at 9.00 Hrs each day their estimated demand for each 15 minute block for the ensuing day. Distribution licensee shall also provide SLDC estimates of loads that may be shed, when required, in discreet blocks with details of arrangements of such load shedding.

(g) The SLDC would update demand forecast (in MW as well as KWh) on quarterly, monthly, weekly and ultimately on daily basis which would be used in the day ahead scheduling.

(h) Based on such demand estimation for daily/weekly/monthly/yearly basis SLDC will prepare load generation balance plan for that year. The SLDC shall carry out this demand estimate for operational planning purposes.

(i) Based on this demand estimate and the estimated availability from different sources, SLDC shall plan demand management measures like load shedding, power cuts etc., and shall ensure that the same is implemented by the distribution licensees. All distribution licensees shall abide by the demand management measures of the SLDC and shall also maintain historical data base for demand estimation.

(j) SLDC shall carry out its own demand estimation from the historical data and weather forecast data from time to time. All distribution licensees and other concerned persons shall provide relevant data and other information as required by SLDC for demand estimation.

(k) To carry out demand estimation for operational purposes on a daily//weekly/monthly/yearly basis, mechanisms and facilities at SLDC shall be created to facilitate online estimation of demand for daily operational use for each 15 minutes block.

(l) The SLDC shall take in to account the wind energy forecasting to estimate the active and reactive power availability.

(m) Based on its demand estimation on daily/weekly/monthly /yearly basis for current year for load - generation balance planning, the SLDC shall carry out system studies for operational planning purposes using this demand estimate. SLDC shall plan demand management measures like load shedding, power cuts, etc. and shall ensure that the same is implemented by the distribution licensees.

(n) All distribution licensees shall abide by the demand management measures of the SLDC and shall also maintain historical database for demand estimation.

6.4 Demand Management

6.4.1 Introduction

This Section is concerned with the provisions to be made by SLDC / ALDCs to effect a reduction of demand in the event of insufficient generating capacity, and inadequate transfers from external interconnections to meet demand, or in the event of breakdown or congestion in intra-State or inter-State transmission system or other operating problems (such as frequency, voltage levels beyond normal operating limit, or thermal overloads, etc.) or over drawal of power vis-à-vis of the regional entities beyond the limits mentioned in the Regulations of CERC from time to time.

6.4.2 Demand Disconnection

(a) SLDC / ALDCs / Distribution licensees and bulk consumers shall initiate action to reduce the drawal by their control area, from the grid, within the net drawal schedule whenever the system frequency falls below frequency specified by CERC from time to time.

(b) The SLDC / ALDCs / Distribution licensee and bulk consumers shall ensure that requisite load shedding is carried out in their control area so that there is no over drawal when frequency below the limit specified by CERC from time to time.

(c) Each User shall formulate contingency procedures and make arrangements that will enable demand disconnection to take place, as instructed by the SLDC, under normal and/or contingent conditions. These contingency procedures and arrangements shall regularly be updated by User/STU and monitored by SLDC. SLDC may direct any User / STU to modify the above procedures/arrangement, if required, in the interest of grid security and the concerned User/STU shall abide by these directions.

(d) The SLDC through respective ALDCs / Distribution Licensees shall also formulate and implement state-of-the-art demand management schemes for automatic demand management like rotational load shedding, demand response (which may include lower tariff for interruptible loads) etc., to reduce over drawal in order to comply with clause 6.4.2 (a) and (b) above. A Report detailing the scheme and periodic reports on progress of implementation of the schemes shall be sent to the Commission by the SLDC.

(e) In order to maintain the frequency within the stipulated band and maintaining the network security, the interruptible loads shall be arranged in four groups of loads, for scheduled power cuts/load shedding, loads for unscheduled load shedding, loads to be shed through under frequency relays / df/dt relays and loads to be shed under any System Protection Scheme identified at the SRPC level. These loads shall be grouped in such a manner, that there is no overlapping between different groups of loads. In case of certain contingencies and/or threat to system security, the ALDCs / Distribution licensee/s or bulk consumer connected to the In-STS to decrease drawal of its control area by a desired quantum. Such directions of SLDC shall immediately be acted upon and the respective Agencies shall send compliance report immediately after compliance of these directions to SLDC.

(f) All Users, Distribution licensee or bulk consumer shall comply with direction of SLDC and carry out requisite load shedding or backing down of generation in case of congestion in transmission system to ensure safety and reliability of the system. The procedure for application of measures to relieve congestion in real time as well as provisions of withdrawal of congestion shall be in accordance with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to relieve congestion in real time operation) Regulations, 2009.

(g) The measures taken by the Users, Distribution licensee or bulk consumer shall not be withdrawn as long as the frequency remains at a level lower than the limits specified in clauses 6.4.2 (a) & (b) above or congestion continues, unless specifically permitted by the SLDC.

6.5 Load Crash

6.5.1 In the event of load crash in the system due to weather disturbances or any other reason, the situation would be controlled by SLDC by the following methods in descending priorities:

i. Lifting of the load restrictions, if any.
ii. Exporting the power to neighboring regions/ States provided the same does not endanger the security of the ISTS.
iii. Backing down of thermal stations with a time lag of 5-10 minutes for short period in merit order.
iv. Closing down of hydel units (subject to non-spilling of water and effect on irrigation) keeping in view the inflow of water into canals and safety of canals/hydel channels.

6.5.2 While implementing the above, the system security aspects should not be violated as per the provisions in Section 5.2 of IEGC.

6.6 Operational Liaison

6.6.1 Introduction

(a) This Grid Code sets out the requirements for the exchange of information in relation to Operations and/or Events on the total grid system which have or will have an effect on:
   1) The ISTS in the Region
   2) The system of a User and STU

b) The Operational liaison function is a mandatory built-in hierarchical function of the SLDC, STU, ALDC, DISCOMs and Users, to facilitate quick transfer of information to operational staff. It will correlate the required inputs for optimization of decision making and actions.

6.6.2 Procedure for Operational Liaison

Operations and events on a User/STU system:

i. Before any operation is carried out by a User, STU or transmission licensee shall obtain permission of the SLDC, and give details of the operation to be carried out. In case such operation is likely to have impact on other regions, the RLDC of those Regions shall also be informed.
ii. All planned outages shall be communicated to SLDC by the 20th of the previous month so as to enable SLDC to study the impact and communicate to SRPC before 25th of previous month for outage coordination approval.
iii. Immediately following an event, the User, STU, transmission licensee or DISCOM shall inform the SLDC about the event. All operational instructions given by SLDC shall have

unique codes which shall be recorded and maintained as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010.

6.7 Outage Planning

6.7.1 Introduction

a) This Section sets out the procedure for preparation of outage schedules for the elements of the State grid in a coordinated and optimal manner keeping in view the Regional system operating conditions and the balance of generation and demand. (List of elements of grid covered under these stipulations shall be prepared and be available with SLDC).

b) The generation output and transmission system should be adequate after taking into account the outages to achieve the security standards.

c) Annual outage plan for the EHV transmission system in the State will be prepared in advance for the financial year by the SLDC in consultation with SRPC and reviewed during the year on quarterly and monthly basis.

All Users, STU and transmission licensee(s) shall follow these annual outage plans. If any deviation is required the same shall be with prior permission of SLDC. The outage planning of run-of-the-river hydro plant, wind and solar power plant, co-generation plants and its associated evacuation network shall be planned during off season. For Ex: Outage of wind generator should be planned during lean wind season, outage of solar, if required during the rainy season and outage of run-of-the river hydro power plant in the lean water season.

6.7.2 Objective

a) To produce a coordinated generation and transmission outage programme for the State grid, considering all the available resources and taking into account transmission constraints, as well as, irrigational requirements.

b) To minimise surplus or deficits, if any, in the system requirement of power and energy and help operate system within Security Standards.

c) To manage the transmission element outages of the State grid without adversely affecting the grid operation but taking into account the Generation Outage Schedule, outages of User/STU/CTU systems and maintaining system security standards.

6.7.3 Outage Planning Process

a) The SLDC will be primarily responsible for finalization of the Annual Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) and the annual outage plan for the following financial year by 31st December of each year. The LGBR will be prepared for peak as well as off-peak scenarios.

b) The STU, transmission licensees, IPPs, and other generating stations shall provide to the SLDC their proposed outage plan in writing for the next financial year by 31st October of each year. These shall contain identification of each generating unit/transmission line/ICT etc., the preferred date for each outage and its duration, and where there is flexibility, the earliest start date and latest finishing date. SLDC shall prepare LGBR for its control area, for peak as well as off-peak scenario, by 31st December for the next financial year and submit the same to the Commission. The annual plans for managing deficits/surpluses in the control area shall clearly be indicated in the LGBR submitted by SLDCs to KERC.

c) The draft LGBR and draft outage plan shall be uploaded by the SLDC on its website.

d) The final outage plan and the final LGBR shall be intimated by SLDC to Users, STU, CTU, RLDC and other generating stations connected to the In-STS by 31st December of each year for implementation.

e) The above annual outage plan will be reviewed by SLDC on quarterly and monthly basis in coordination with all parties concerned, and adjustments made wherever found to be necessary.

f) In case of emergency in the system, viz., loss of generation, break down of transmission line affecting the system, grid disturbances, system isolation, SLDC may clear the planned outage after conducting necessary studies.

g) SLDC is authorized to defer the planned outage in case of any of the following, taking into account the statutory requirements:

i. Grid disturbances
ii. System isolation
iii. Partial Black out in the State
iv. Any other event in the system that may have an adverse impact on the system security by the proposed outage.

h) The detailed generation and transmission outage programmes shall be based on the latest annual outage plan (with all adjustments made to date).

i) Each User and STU shall obtain the final approval from SLDC / RLDC prior to availing an outage.

6.8 Contingency planning

6.8.1 Introduction

a. This Section describes the steps in the recovery process to be followed by all users in the event of total or partial blackouts of the State/ Regional transmission system
b. The objective of contingency planning is to design the responsibility of all users to achieve the fastest recovery in the event of the State transmission system or Regional system block out, taking in to account essential loads, generator capabilities and system constraints.

6.8.2 Contingency planning procedure

1. SLDC shall be prepared to efficiently handle the following types of contingency and restoration of the system back into steady state
   a. Partial system blackout in the State grid due to multiple tripping of the Transmission lines emanating from major generating stations/main receiving stations.
   b. Total blackout in the State /Region.
   c. Partial grid disturbances resulting in formation of islands and system split.
2. In case of partial blackout in the State / Regional grid, priority is to be given for early restoration of generating units which have tripped. Startup power for such generating stations shall be extended through shortest possible route and within shortest possible time from adjoining substations/ generating stations where the supply is available. Synchronizing facility at all generating stations and 220 kV and above substations shall be available.
3. In case of total regional black out, SLDC In-charge shall co-ordinate and follow the instructions of SRLDC for early restoration of the entire grid. Start-up power to the thermal stations shall be given by the hydel stations or through inter-State supply, if available. All possible efforts shall be made to extend the hydel supply to the thermal power stations through shortest transmission network so as to avoid high voltage problem due to low load conditions. For safe and fast restoration of supply, SLDC shall formulate the proper sequence of operation for major generating units, lines, transformers and load within the State in consultation with SRLDC. The sequence of operation shall include opening, closing/tripping of circuit breakers, isolators, on-load tap-changers etc.

6.9 Recovery Procedures

a) Detailed plans and procedures for restoration after partial/total blackout of In-STS will be finalized by the SLDC/STU in coordination with the RLDC. The procedure will be reviewed, confirmed and/or revised once every subsequent year. Mock trial runs of the procedure for different subsystems shall be carried out by the SLDC / STU at least once every six months under intimation to SRLDC. Diesel Generator sets for black start shall be tested on weekly basis and test report shall be sent to SLDC on a quarterly basis.
b) List of generating stations with black start facility, synchronizing points and essential loads to be restored on priority, shall be prepared and be available with SLDC.
c) The SLDC is authorized during the restoration process following a black out, to operate with reduced security standards for voltage and frequency as necessary in order to achieve the fastest possible recovery of the grid.
d) All communication channels required for restoration process shall be used for operational communication only, till grid normalcy is restored.
   All Users shall pay special attention to implement the instructions of SLDC and to carry out the recovery procedures so that secondary collapse due to undue haste or inappropriate loading is avoided.
e) Despite the urgency of the situation, careful, prompt and complete logging of all operations and operational messages shall be ensured by all Users to facilitate subsequent investigation in to the incident and efficiency of the restoration process. Such investigation shall be conducted promptly after the incident and discussed in the (Protection Coordination Committee) PCC Forum of SPRC and placed before the Grid Code Review Panel in its next meeting.

6.10 Operational Event/ Accident Reporting

6.10.1 Introduction

a) This Section covers the details of requirement for the exchange of information relating to operations and/or events in the total system, including the southern grid which have or may have an operational effect on:
   (i) The Karnataka Grid in case of an operation and/or event occurring on a user system.

(ii) A user system in case of an operation and/ or event in the transmission system the procedure for issue of warnings in the event of a risk of serious and wide spread disturbances on the whole or part of Karnataka State power grid is set out in this Section.

(iii) This section applies to SLDC, STU and all entities embedded within the State power system that is under the control and supervision of SLDC.

6.10.2 Objective

The objective of this Section is to define the events/ incidents to be reported, the reporting route to be followed and the information to be supplied to ensure a consistent approach in reporting of incidents and accidents in the State Transmission System.

6.10.3 Reportable Events

Any of the following events that could affect the State Transmission System requires reporting:

a. Exceptionally high / low system voltage or frequency.
b. Serious equipment problem relating to major circuit breaker, transformer or bus bar.
c. Loss of major Generating Unit, system split, State Transmission System breakaway or Black Start.
d. Tripping of Transmission Lines, ICTs (Inter connecting transformer) and capacitor banks.
e. Major fire incidents.
f. Force-Majeure condition like flooding or lightning etc.
g. Major failure of protection.
h. Equipment and Transmission Line overload.
i. Accidents-Fatal and Non-Fatal.
j. Load Crash / Loss of Load
k. Excessive Drawal deviations.
l. Minor equipment alarms.

The last two reportable incidents are typical examples of those which are of lesser consequence, but which still affect the State Transmission System and can be reasonably classed as minor. They will require corrective action but may not warrant management reporting until these are repeated for sufficient time.

6.10.4 Reporting Procedure

1. ***Reporting Time for events and accidents***

All reportable incidents occurring on lines and equipment of 33 kV and above and all the lines on which there is the inter user flow affecting the State Transmission System shall promptly be reported orally by the User whose equipment has experienced the incident (the reporting User) to any other significantly affected users and to SLDC. The reporting User should submit a written confirmation to SLDC within one hour of such oral report.

If the reporting incident is of major nature then the reporting User shall submit an initial written report within two hours to SLDC. This has to be further followed up by the submission of a comprehensive report within 24 hours of the submission of the initial written report.

In other cases the reporting User shall submit a report within 5 (five) days to SLDC.

2. SLDC shall call for a report from any User on any reportable incident affecting other Users and STU, in case the same is not reported by such User whose equipment might have been the source of the reportable incident. The above shall not relieve any User from the obligation to report events in accordance with Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010. The format of such a report shall be as agreed by the State Grid Code Review Panel, but will typically contain the following information:

i. Location of incident.
ii. Date and time of incident.
iii. Plant or equipment involved.
iv. Details of relay indications with nature of fault implications.
v. Antecedent conditions like line flows, bus voltage, generation and demand supplies and quantum interrupted and duration if applicable.
vi. Amount of generation lost if applicable and its duration.
vii. Brief description of incident.

viii. weather condition during the incident.
ix. Estimate of time to return to service.
x. Name of Organization.
xi. Possibility of alternate arrangement of supply.

6.10.5 Reporting Form

The standard reporting form other than for accidents shall be as agreed from time to time by the Grid Code Review Panel. A typical form is attached (APPENDIX-E).

6.10.6 Major Grid Incidence

(a) Following a major grid incident, SLDC and other Users shall co-operate to enquire and establish the cause of such failure and make appropriate recommendations. SLDC shall report the occurrence of such major grid failure to the SRPC \ Commission in writing as well as SRLDC immediately for information and shall submit the enquiry report to the Commission within two months of the incident. Analysis of major grid disturbance in the Intra-State Power System soon after their occurrence shall be done by a Protection sub-Committee constituted by STU. If the disturbance is of major nature the SRPC will also conduct detailed analysis of the incident. The User, the generator, the ESCOM and the STU shall furnish required data to SRPC.

(b) Periodic Reports –STU/Transmission licensee shall send a weekly report to SLDC on the performance of their respective systems which should cover the following information:
(i) Voltage profile at all Substations – *66kV*/110kV and above.
(ii) Average, maximum, minimum demand (both MW and MVAR) met at such Substations.
(iii) Quantum and duration of load shed, with reasons.
(iv) Outage of major elements.
(v) Network constraints.
(vi) Daily energy consumed and energy exchanged by the DISCOM.

(c) The SLDC shall post on its website a monthly performance report of the State as a whole covering:
(i) Hourly demand met and generation for peak and minimum demand met on every day. Also the average daily off-peak and peak demands met.
(ii) Daily average consumption.
(iii) Station wise daily maximum, minimum and average generation (MW), together with daily energy generation.
(iv) Instances of non-compliance of the State Grid Code.

(v) Progress of construction of new generating units, lines and transformers.
(vi) Details of generation and transmission outages during the month.

6.10.7 Warnings

(i) An oral warning shall be issued by SLDC and confirmed in writing as well, to the STU/ Transmission Licensee and the users, who may be affected when SLDC knows that there is a risk of widespread and serious disturbance to the whole, or part of the total system.
(ii) Provided that sufficient time is available, the warning shall contain such information as the SLDC considers reasonable, to explain the nature, extent of the anticipated disturbance, to the user and STU/ Transmission Licensee, provided that such information is available to SLDC.
(iii) Each user and STU/ Transmission Licensee, on receipt of such a warning, shall take necessary steps to warn the operational staff and maintain their plant and apparatus in the condition in which it is best able to withstand the anticipated disturbance for the duration of the warning.
(iv) Scheduling and despatch may be affected during the period covered by such a warning.

6.10.8 Loss of communication with SLDC

(i) In the event of loss of communication with SLDC, the provision made as above shall not apply; instead, the following provision shall apply:
(ii) Each generating station shall continue to operate in accordance with the last despatch instruction issued by SLDC, but shall use all reasonable endeavours to maintain the system frequency at the target of 50 Hz, plus or minus 0.05 Hz by monitoring frequency, until such time the new despatch instructions are received from SLDC.

6.10.9 Major Failure

Whenever a major failure takes place, STU/ Transmission Licensee and other users shall cooperate, inquire and establish the cause of the failure and produce appropriate

recommendations. The STU shall submit the inquiry report to the Grid Code Review Panel. Based on the analysis of report, the panel shall suggest modifications to the Grid Code, if any, within two months of the incident to the Commission for approval.

6.10.10 Accident Reporting

Report of accidents shall be in accordance with the Section 161 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Rules framed thereunder. Reporting of accident and failure of supply or transmission of electricity shall be in the specified form to the Commission and the Electrical Inspector.

SECTION -7
CROSS BOUNDARY SAFETY

7.1 Introduction

This Section specifies the requirements for safe working practices for maintenance of equipment associated with cross boundary operations. It lays down the procedure to be followed when work is required to be carried out on electrical equipment that is connected to another User's system.

7.2 Objective

The objective of this Section is to achieve an agreement on the principles of safety as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, when working across the inter user boundary between one User and another User.

7.3 Designated Officers/ Control Persons.

STU and all Users shall nominate suitable authorized persons to be responsible for the co-ordination of safety across their boundary. These persons shall be referred to as Designated Officer(s) (or control person(s).

7.4 Procedure

1. STU shall issue a list of Designated Officers (names, designations and telephone numbers) to all Users who have a direct inter user boundary with STU or other Users. This list shall be updated promptly whenever there is change of name, designation or telephone number.
2. All Users with a direct inter user boundary with STU or other User system shall issue a similar list of their Designated Officers to STU or other User(s), which shall be updated promptly whenever there is a change in the list.
3. Whenever work across a cross boundary / an inter-user boundary is to be carried, the Designated Officer of the User including STU itself, wishing to carry out work shall personally contact the other relevant Designated Officer. If the Permit to Work (PTW)/ Line Clear permit cannot be obtained personally, the Designated Officers shall contact through telephone and exchange Code words to ensure correct identification of both agencies.
4. Should the work extend over more than one shift, the Designated Officer shall ensure that the relief Designated Officer is fully briefed on the nature of the work and the code words in operation.
5. The Designated Officer(s) shall co-operate to establish and maintain the precautions necessary for the required work to be carried out in a safe manner. Both the established isolation and the established earth shall be locked in position, where such facilities exist, and shall be clearly identified.
6. SLDC shall be the nodal agency in real time for clearing outages. STU and All users shall approach SLDC for executing the maintenance work. Work shall not commence until the Designated Officer of the User including STU itself, wishing to carry out the work, is satisfied that all the safety precautions have been established. This Designated Officer shall issue agreed safety documentation (PTW)/ line clear permit to the working party to allow work to commence. ***The PTW /LCP in respect of specified EHV lines and other interconnections shall be issued with the consent of SLDC.***
7. When work is completed and safety precautions are no longer required, the Designated Officer who has been responsible for the work being carried out shall make direct contact with the other Designated Officer to return the PTW/LCP. Return of PTW in respect of specified EHV lines and interconnections shall be informed to SLDC.
8. The equipment shall only be considered as suitable for connecting back to service when all safety precautions are confirmed as removed, by direct communication using code word contact between the two Designated Officers, and after ensuring that

the return of agreed safety documentation (PTW /LCP) from the working party has taken place with prior approval of SLDC.

9. STU shall develop an agreed written procedure for inter-user boundary safety and continually update it.
10. Any dispute concerning inter-user boundary safety shall be resolved at the level of STU, if STU is not a party. In case STU is a party, the dispute shall be referred to Grid Code Review Panel and then to KERC.

7.5 Special Consideration

1) For inter-user boundary between STU and other User's circuits, all Users shall comply with the agreed safety rules, which must be in accordance with Safety Regulations or Rules framed under the Act.
2) Each Designated Officer shall maintain a legibly written safety logbook, in chronological order, of all operations and messages relating to safety coordination sent and received by him. All safety logs shall be retained for a period of not less than 10 years.
3) Each of the Distribution licensees connected to the transmission system shall maintain an updated map of distribution system pertaining to the area fed by each substation and exhibit the same in respective substation. The same shall be uploaded in their websites.

7.6 Safety Standard and Line clear Permit:

7.6.1 Introduction

This Section sets out the procedure for the record of the Line Clear Permit and sets guidelines for ensuring safety from electrical hazards to consumers, general public and working personnel.

7.6.2 Objective

The main objective of this Section is to ensure safety to the working personnel of STU/ Transmission Licensee and users and maintenance of proper records for the issue of Line Clear Permits for allowing working personnel to carry out the works safely.

7.6.3 Safety Standards

1) The Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, issued separately formulates the precautions to be taken for ensuring safety to the general public, consumers of electricity and the workmen. This forms an integral part of the Grid Code and STU/ Transmission Licensee and all the users shall comply with this standard.
2) STU/ Transmission Licensee shall prepare his own safety manual for the Transmission Lines, substations based on this standard. For the guidance of the shift operators, Operation and Maintenance Manuals for each substation shall be prepared by the Licensee. These manuals shall contain all the maintenance and operation schedules, based on the recommendations of the manufacturers of the various equipment installed in the substation. These manuals shall be periodically reviewed based on the experience gained and replacement of equipment. A maintenance register for the equipment including the station batteries shall be maintained at the respective substations. These shall be updated as and when the maintenance work is carried out and shall be periodically reviewed by the appropriate higher authority in whose control the substation falls. Similar registers shall be maintained for the Transmission Lines.
3) The Operation Manual shall clearly contain the details of isolation and earthing to be provided for allowing work on the equipment. The Single Line Diagram (SLD) of the substation indicating the positions of various isolating devices shall be prominently displayed in the station. Charts showing the clearances from live parts (section clearance) for working on the isolated equipment where workmen are allowed to work shall be displayed prominently at each substation.
4) The danger boards as stipulated in the Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 and in relevant Indian Standards shall be displayed at the places approachable by the general public.
5) Regular maintenance shall be carried out on all the Transmission Lines in accordance with IS: 5613 and or relevant standards and records of all these shall be maintained. Wherever possible, hot line checking and replacement of failed insulators shall be made before and after every monsoon.
6) All the equipment in the receiving stations and substations shall be maintained in good condition as per the manufacturers' manuals and relevant Indian and/or

International Standards wherever available. The relays and circuit breakers shall be checked for their proper operations whenever these are taken out for maintenance purposes. The station batteries shall be maintained in good working condition by carrying out routine checks and maintenance works. The DC system provided in all these stations shall be properly maintained with no appreciable leakage current. An online monitoring system for monitoring of leakage and detection of ground faults shall be provided.

7.7 Format of Line Clear Permit (LCP)

The form under ***Annexure III*** and designated as requisition for Line Clear Permit shall be used by the requesting safety coordinator, who is an authorized person. The form under ***Annexure IV*** and designated as check list for Line Clear Permit and Line Clear Permit shall be used at the time of issue of Line Clear Permit. The form under ***Annexure V*** and designated as Line Clear Return shall be used for the return of the Line Clear Permit after the work for which the Line Clear Permit was taken, is completed.

SECTION- 8
SCHEDULING AND DESPATCHING

8.1 Introduction

This part sets out the:

a) Demarcation of responsibilities between various Intra-State entities and SLDC in Scheduling and Despatch;
b) The procedure for Scheduling and Despatch;
c) The reactive power and voltage control mechanism;
d) Complementary commercial mechanisms

8.2 Objective

This code deals with the procedures to be adopted for scheduling of the net injection/ drawals of Intra-State entities concerned on a day ahead basis with the modality of the flow of information among the SLDC, ALDCs and Intra-State entities. The procedure for submission of capability declaration by each Intra-State Generating Station (In-SGS) and submission of requisition / drawal schedule by other State entities is intended to enable SLDC to prepare the Despatch Schedule for each Generating station and drawal schedule for each DISCOM. It also provides methodology of issuing real time Despatch / drawal instructions and rescheduling, if required, to Intra-State entities along with the commercial arrangement for the deviations from schedules, as well as, mechanism for reactive power pricing. The methodology for scheduling and despatch of wind and solar generating plant shall be as per the KERC (Forecasting, Scheduling, Deviation settlement and related matters for wind and solar Generation sources) Regulations, issued and amended from time to time.

8.3 Scope

This code will be applicable to STU, SLDC, ALDCs, In-SGS, Distribution Licensees / Intra-State entities, including generators/ captive generating plant/ IPPs, wind and solar generating stations and other concerned persons in the State grid.

8.4 Demarcation of responsibilities:

1. The SLDC shall coordinate the scheduling of all such generating stations in the State, which are not scheduled by RLDC under CERC Regulations as notified from time to time. The SLDC shall also be responsible for such generating stations for:
   i. real time monitoring of the stations' operation;
   ii. checking that there is no gaming in its availability declaration;
   iii. revision of availability declaration and injection schedule;
   iv. switching instructions;
   v. metering and energy accounting ;
   vi. issuance of deviation (as per DSM) accounts in its control area;
   vii. collections / disbursements of deviation (as per DSM) payments in its area;
   viii. Outage planning etc,.
2. Scheduling of a generating station supplying power to any State other than the host State will be as provided in the Scheduling and Despatch Code of the IEGC.
3. The Regional grids will be operated as power pools with decentralized scheduling and despatch, in which the States shall have operational autonomy, and SLDC shall have the total responsibility for
   i. scheduling / despatching State's own generation (including generation of its embedded licensees),
   ii. regulating the demand of its control area,

iii. scheduling the drawal from the ISGS (within its share in the respective plant's expected capability)

iv. permitting inter-State long term access, medium term and short term open access transactions for embedded generators/consumers, in accordance with the contracts

v. regulating the net drawal of its control area from the regional grid in accordance with the respective regulations of the CERC and

vi. regulating the net drawal /injection of each DISCOM, Users of its control area as per the schedules.

4. The system of each regional entity shall be treated and operated as a notional control area. The algebraic summation of scheduled drawal from ISGS and from contracts through long–term access, medium-term and short–term open access arrangements shall provide the drawal schedule of each regional entity, and this shall be determined in advance on day-ahead basis. The regional *entities* shall regulate their generation and/or consumers' load so as to maintain their actual drawal from the regional grid close to the above schedule. Similarly, the SLDC shall regulate the generation and load in its control area, so as to maintain its actual drawal close to its schedule from all the sources. Deviation, if any, from the drawal schedule, shall be within the limits specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) Regulations, 2014 for inter-State players and as per the limits specified by the KERC (forecasting, scheduling, deviation settlement and related matters for wind and solar generation sources) regulations, issued and amended from time to time for intra-State players and it shall not cause system parameters to deteriorate beyond permissible limits and shall not lead to unacceptable line loading. Such deviation from net drawal schedule shall be priced through the deviation (as per DSM) mechanism as specified by the Central Commission and State Commission from time to time.

5. The SLDC and distribution licensee(s) shall always endeavour to restrict the net drawal of the State from the grid to within the drawal schedules, whenever the system frequency is below the lower limit as specified by the CERC (IEGC) Regulations 2010 and its amendments from time to time. The concerned Distribution Licensee, User, SLDC shall ensure that their automatic demand management scheme mentioned in clause 5.4.2 of IEGC, acts to ensure that there is no over drawal below frequency band limit as specified by the CERC (IEGC) Regulations, 2010, and its amendments from time to time. If the automatic demand management scheme has not yet been commissioned or not working, then action has to be taken as per manual demand management scheme to ensure zero over drawal when frequency is below the lower limit as specified by the CERC (IEGC) Regulations, 2010, and its amendments issued from time to time.

6. The SLDC / STU / Distribution Licensees shall regularly carry out the necessary exercises regarding short-term demand estimation for the State / area to enable them to plan in advance as to how they would meet their consumers' load without overdrawing from the drawal schedule.

7. The In-SGS, other generating stations and sellers shall be responsible for power generation/power injection generally according to the daily schedules advised to them by the SLDC on the basis of the contracts/ requisitions received from the SLDC / buyers / Power Exchanges.

8. The In-SGS would normally be expected to generate power according to the daily schedules advised to them. The In-SGS may also deviate from the given schedules within the limits specified in the DSM Regulations of CERC, depending on the plant and system conditions. In particular, they may be allowed to generate beyond the given schedule under deficit conditions as long as such deviations do not cause system parameters to deteriorate beyond permissible limits and/or do not lead to unacceptable line loading. Deviations, if any, from the ex-power plant generation schedules shall be appropriately priced in accordance with DSM Regulations of CERC. In addition, deviations, from schedules causing congestion, shall also be priced in accordance with the Congestion Charge Regulations of CERC. The treatment of injection of infirm power by generating stations during testing shall be in accordance with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009, and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) Regulations, 2014, and amendments issued from time to time.

9. Provided that when the frequency is higher than 50.05 Hz, the actual net injection shall not exceed the scheduled despatch for that time block. Also, while the frequency is above the

limit as specified by the CERC (IEGC) Regulations 2010 and its amendments from time to time, the In-SGS may (at their discretion) backdown without waiting for an advice from SLDC / RLDC to restrict the frequency rise. When the frequency falls below limit as specified by the CERC (IEGC) Regulations 2010 and its amendments from time to time, the generation at all In-SGS (except those on peaking duty) shall be maximized, at least upto the level to which can be sustained, without waiting for an advice from SLDC / RLDC subject to the condition that such increase does not lead to unacceptable line loading or system parameters to deteriorate beyond permissible limit.

10. However, notwithstanding the above, the SLDC may direct the DISCOMs / In-SGS to increase/decrease their drawal/generation in case of contingencies e.g. overloading of lines/transformers, abnormal voltages, threat to system security. Such directions shall immediately be acted upon. In case the situation does not call for very urgent action, and SLDC has some time for analysis, it shall be checked whether the situation has arisen due to deviations from schedules, pursuant to short-term open access. These shall be got terminated first, before an action, which would affect the scheduled supplies to the long term and medium term customers is initiated.
11. For all outages of generation and transmission system, which may have an effect on the regional grid, SLDC shall cooperate with other Regional entities to coordinate the action to be taken through Operational Coordination Committee (OCC) for outages foreseen sufficiently in advance and through RLDC (in all other cases), as per procedures finalized separately by OCC. In particular, outages requiring restriction of ISGS generation and/or restriction of ISGS share which the State can receive and curtailment of other long term transactions shall be planned carefully to achieve the best optimization.
12. The In-SGS shall make an advance declaration of ex-power plant MW and MWh capabilities foreseen for the next day, i.e., from 00:00 hrs to 24:00 hrs. During fuel shortage condition, in case of thermal stations, they may specify minimum MW, maximum MW, MWh capability and declaration of fuel shortage. The generating stations shall also declare the possible ramping up / ramping down in a block. In case of a gas turbine generating station or a combined cycle generating station, the generating station shall declare the capacity for units and modules on Administrative Price Mechanism (APM) gas, Re-gasified-liquid natural gas (RLNG) and liquid fuel separately, and these shall be scheduled separately.
13. While making or revising its declaration of capability, except in case of Run of the River (with up to three hour pondage) hydro stations, the In-SGS shall ensure that the declared capability during peak hours is not less than that during other hours. However, exception to this rule shall be allowed in case of tripping/re-synchronization of units as a result of forced outage of units.
14. It shall be incumbent upon the In-SGS to declare the plant capabilities faithfully, i.e., according to their best assessment. In case, it is suspected that they have deliberately over/under declared the plant capability contemplating to deviate from the schedules given on the basis of their capability declarations (and thus make money either as undue capacity charge or as the charge for deviations from schedule), the SLDC may ask the In-SGS to explain the situation with necessary backup data.
15. The In-SGS shall be required to demonstrate the declared capability of its generating station as and when asked by the State Load Despatch Centre. In the event of the In-SGS failing to demonstrate the declared capability, such reduction in capacity shall be informed by SLDC to the respective DISCOM who has PPA with such generator and the concerned DISCOM shall reduce the capacity charges on pro-rata basis due to the generator as a measure of penalty.
16. The quantum of penalty for the first mis-declaration for any duration/block in a day shall be the charges corresponding to two days fixed charges. For the second mis-declaration the penalty shall be equivalent to fixed charges for four days and for subsequent mis-declarations, the penalty shall be multiplied in the geometrical progression over a period of a month.
17. The STU or Transmission licensee shall install special energy meters (SEM) on all inter-face points with the Distribution Licensees and other identified points between Distribution Licensees for recording of actual net MWh interchanges and MVArh drawals. The installation, operation and maintenance of special energy meters shall be in accordance with the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006 and amendments issued from time to time. All concerned entities (in whose premises the special energy meters are installed) shall take weekly meter readings and transmit them to the SLDC by scheduled time.

18. The operating log books of the generating station shall be available for review by the Grid Code Review panel, Regional Power Committee and KERC. These books shall keep record of machine operation and maintenance.
19. Hydro generating stations are expected to respond to grid frequency changes and inflow fluctuations. The hydro generating stations shall be free to deviate from the given schedule without causing grid constraint and a compensation for difference between the actual net energy supply by the hydro generating station and the scheduled energy (ex-bus) over day shall be made by the SLDC in the day ahead schedule for the 4th day (day plus 3).
20. SLDC shall periodically review the actual deviation from the Despatch and net drawal schedules being issued, to check whether any of the inter-State or Intra-State entities are indulging in unfair gaming or collusion. In case any such practice is detected, the matter shall be reported to the KERC and CERC for further investigation.

8.5 Scheduling and Despatch procedure:

Scheduling and Despatch procedure including long-term access, medium- term and short-term open access (to be read with provisions of Open Access Regulations as amended from time to time). The scheduling procedure for medium-term open access transactions shall be similar to the scheduling procedure for long-term access transactions and is as given below:

1. All inter-State generating stations (ISGS) of the Southern Region and all intra-State generating stations (In-SGS) of the State shall be duly listed on the SLDC web-site. The station capacities and allocated /contracted Shares of different beneficiaries shall also be listed out.
2. The State shall be entitled to a MW despatch upto (foreseen ex-power plant MW capability for the day) x (State's Share in the station's capacity) for all such stations in case of ISGS and entitled to a MW despatch upto the foreseen ex-power plant MW capability for the day from the In-SGS. In case of hydro-electric stations, there would also be a limit on daily MWh despatch equal to (MWh generation capacity for the day) X (State's Share in the station's capacity) in case of ISGS and a limit on daily MWh despatch equal to the MWh generation capacity for the day from In-SGS.
3. By 08 hours every day, the In-SGS shall inform the SLDC, the station-wise ex-power plant MW and MWh capabilities foreseen for the next day, i.e., from 00:00 hrs to 24:00 hrs of the following day.
4. The above information of the foreseen capabilities of the In-SGS with corresponding MW and MWh entitlements of the State, will be compiled by the SLDC every day for the next day, and advised to the beneficiaries by 10.00 hours. The SLDC shall review it vis-à-vis the foreseen load pattern and the State's own generating capability including bilateral exchanges, if any, and advise the RLDC by 15 hours its drawal schedule for each of the ISGS in which the State has shares, long-term, medium-term bilateral interchanges and approved short term bilateral interchanges.
5. Scheduling of collective transaction:
   a. The individual transactions for State Utilities/intra-State entities shall be scheduled by the SLDC. Power Exchange(s) will send the detailed breakup of each point of injection and each point of drawal within the State to SLDC after receipt of acceptance from NLDC. Power Exchange(s) will ensure necessary coordination with SLDC for scheduling of the transactions.
   b. Timeline for above activities will be as per detailed procedure for Scheduling of Collective Transaction issued in accordance with the CERC (Open access in inter-State transmission) Regulations, 2008 and the KERC [Terms and Conditions for Open Access] Regulations, 2004 as amended from time to time.
6. The SLDC shall inform any modifications/changes to be made in drawal schedule/foreseen capabilities, if any, to RLDC by 22.00 hours or preferably earlier.
7. The declaration of the generating capability by hydro In-SGS shall include limitation on generation during specific time periods, if any, on account of restriction(s) on water use due to irrigation, drinking water, industrial, environmental considerations etc. The SLDC shall periodically check that the generating station is declaring the capacity and energy sincerely, and is not manipulating the declaration.
8. Since variation of generation in run-of-river power stations shall lead to spillage, these shall be treated as must-run stations. All renewable energy power plants, except for biomass power plants and non-fossil fuel based cogeneration plants whose tariff is determined by the KERC shall be treated as 'MUST RUN' power plants and shall not be

subjected to 'merit order despatch' principles. Provided that, in case of low load conditions, the SLDC shall regulate the generation of Renewable energy power plants to maintain Grid security.

9. Run-of-river power station with pondage and storage type power stations are designed to operate during peak hours to meet system peak demand. Maximum capacity of the station declared for the day shall be equal to the installed capacity including overload capability, if any, minus auxiliary consumption, corrected for the reservoir level. The State Load Despatch Center shall ensure that generation schedules of such type of stations are prepared and despatched for optimum utilization of available hydro energy except in the event of specific system requirements / constraints.
10. The schedule finalized by the SLDC for hydro generating station, shall normally be such that the scheduled energy for a day equals the total energy (ex-bus) expected to be available on that day, as declared by the generating station, based on foreseen/planned water availability/release. It is also expected that the total net energy actually supplied by the generating station on that day will equal the declared total energy, in order that the water release requirement is met.
11. While finalizing the above daily despatch schedules for the In-SGS, SLDC shall ensure that the same are operationally reasonable, particularly in terms of ramping-up/ramping-down rates and the ratio between minimum and maximum generation levels.
12. While finalizing the drawal and despatch schedules as above, the SLDC shall also check that the resulting power flows do not give rise to any transmission constraints. In case any impermissible constraints are foreseen, the SLDC shall moderate the schedules to the required extent. Any changes in the scheduled quantum of power which are too fast or involve unacceptably large steps may be converted into suitable ramps by the SLDC.
13. In the event of bottleneck in evacuation of power due to any constraint, outage, failure or limitation in the transmission system, associated switchyard and substations owned by the State Transmission Utility or any other transmission licensee involved in intra-State transmission (as certified by the SLDC) necessitating reduction in generation, the SLDC shall revise the schedules which shall become effective from the 4^{th} time block, counting the time block in which the bottleneck in evacuation of power has taken place to be the first one. Also, during the first, second and third time blocks of such an event, the scheduled generation of the In-SGS shall be deemed to have been revised to be equal to actual generation, and the scheduled drawals of the beneficiaries shall be deemed to have been revised accordingly.
14. In case of any grid disturbance, scheduled generation of all the In-SGS and scheduled drawal of all the Distribution Companies shall be deemed to have been revised to be equal to their actual generation/drawal for all the time blocks affected by the grid disturbance. Certification of grid disturbance and its duration shall be done by the SLDC / RLDC.
15. Revision of declared capability by the In-SGS(s) having two part tariff with capacity charge and energy charge (except hydro stations) and requisition by Distribution Licensees for the remaining period of the day shall also be permitted with advance notice. Revised schedules/declared capability in such cases shall become effective from the 4^{th} time block, counting the time block in which the request for revision has been received in the RLDC to be the first one. Provided that SLDC may allow revision, of the declared capacity (DC) at 6 hourly intervals effective form 00:00, 06:00,12:00 and 18:00 hours in case of Run-of-the-River (ROR) and pondage based hydro generating stations, if there is large variation of expected energy (MWh) for the day compared to previous declaration.
16. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 8.5.15 of this Code, in case of forced outage of a unit of a generating station (having generating capacity of 100 MW or more) and selling power under Short Term bilateral transaction (excluding collective transactions through power exchange), the generator or electricity trader or any other agency selling power from the unit of the generating station shall immediately intimate the outage of the unit along with the requisition for revision of schedule and estimated time of restoration of the unit, to the SLDC. The schedule of beneficiaries, sellers and buyers of power from this generating unit shall be revised accordingly. The revised schedules shall become effective from the 4^{th} time block, counting the time block in which the forced outage is declared to be the first one. The SLDC shall inform the revised schedule to the seller and the buyer. The original schedule shall become effective from the estimated time of restoration of the unit. However, the transmission charges as per original schedule shall continue to be paid for two days. Provided that the schedule of the

buyers and sellers shall be revised after forced outage of a unit, only if the source of power for a particular transaction has clearly been indicated during short-term open access application and the said unit of that generating station goes under forced outage.

Provided also that, the provision of this sub-regulation in respect of revision of schedule of electricity is applicable to traders and any other agencies (except the generating station).

In case of revision of schedule of a generating unit, the schedules of all transactions under the long-term access, medium-term open access and short-term open access (except collective transactions through power exchange), shall be reduced on pro-rata basis.

17. If, at any point of time, the SLDC observes that there is need for revision of the schedules in the interest of better system operation, it may do so on its own, and in such cases, the revised schedules shall become effective from the 4^{th} time block, counting the time block in which the revised schedule is issued by the SLDC as to be the first one.

18. To discourage frivolous revisions, SLDC may, at its sole discretion, refuse to accept schedule/capability changes of less than two (2) percent of previous schedule/capability. The schedule of thermal generating stations indicating fuel shortage while intimating the Declared Capacity to the SLDC shall not be revised except in case of forced outage of generating unit.

Provided that in case of gas based In-SGS, for optimum utilization of gas, this shall be permitted, i.e., in case of tripping of a unit, this gas may be diverted to another unit using the same gas.

19. The State Load Despatch Centre shall also formulate the procedure for meeting contingencies both in the long run and in the short run (daily scheduling).

20. Special dispensation for scheduling of wind and solar generation:

(i) Scheduling of Wind and Solar power generation plants would have to be done for the purpose of computing deviation where the sum of generation capacity of such plants are clubbed at a Pooling Station and connected through a line(s) at the connection point to the transmission or distribution system is 10 MW and above and connection point is 33 KV and above, and where PPA has not yet been signed. For capacity and voltage level below this, as well as for old Wind farms (A wind farm is collection of wind turbine generators that are connected to a common connection point commonly known as Pooling Station), it could be mutually decided between the Wind Generator and the transmission or distribution utility, as the case may be, if there is no existing contractual agreement to the contrary. The schedule by wind power generating stations (excluding collective transactions) may be revised by giving advance notice to SLDC. The revisions by wind power generating stations and solar power generating stations shall be effective from 4^{th} time block, the first being the time-block in which notice was given. There may be one revision for each time slot of 1.5 hours starting from 00:00 hours of a particular day subject to a maximum of 16 revisions during the day or as specified in KERC (Forecasting, Scheduling, Deviation settlement and related matters for wind and solar Generation sources) Regulations, issued and amended from time to time.

(ii) The schedule of solar generation shall be given by the generator based on availability of the generator, weather forecasting, season and normal solar generation curve and shall be vetted by the SLDC. If SLDC is of the opinion that the schedule is not realistic, it may ask the solar generator to modify the schedule.

(iii) SLDC shall maintain the record of schedule from renewable power generating stations based on type of renewable energy sources i.e., wind or solar from the point of view of grid security. While scheduling generating stations in the State, system operator shall aim at utilizing available wind and solar energy fully.

21. Generation schedules and drawal schedules issued/revised by the State Load Despatch Centre shall become effective from designated time block irrespective of communication success.

22. For any revision of scheduled generation, including post facto deemed revision, there shall be a corresponding revision of scheduled drawals of the beneficiaries.

23. A procedure for recording the communication regarding changes to schedules duly taking into account the time factor shall be evolved by the SLDC.

24. When for the reason of transmission constraints e.g. congestion or in the interest of grid security, it becomes necessary to curtail power flow on a transmission corridor, the transactions already scheduled may be curtailed by the State Load Despatch Centre.

25. The short-term customer shall be curtailed first followed by the medium term customers, which shall be followed by the long-term customers and amongst the customers of a particular category, curtailment shall be carried out on *pro-rata* basis.
26. After the operating day is over at 24:00 hours, the schedule finally implemented during the day (taking into account all before-the-fact changes in despatch schedule of generating stations and drawal schedule of the ESCOMs and other users) shall be issued by the SLDC. These schedules shall be the data for commercial accounting. The average ex-bus capability for each ISGS shall also be worked out based on all before-the-fact advice to SLDC.
27. Collective Transaction through Power Exchange(s) would normally be curtailed subsequent to the Short Term Bilateral Transaction(s).
28. RLDC will curtail a Transaction at the periphery of the Regional Entities. SLDC shall further incorporate the curtailment of intra-State Entities to implement the curtailment.
29. while availability declaration by the In-SGS shall have a resolution of one (1) MW and one (1) MWh, all entitlements, requisitions and schedules shall be rounded off to the nearest two decimal at each control area boundary for each of the transactions, to have a resolution of 0.01 MW and 0.01 MWh."

8.6 Reactive Power and Voltage Control

8.6.1 Reactive power compensation should ideally be provided locally, by generating Reactive Power as close to the Reactive Power consumption as possible. The beneficiaries are therefore expected to provide local VAr compensation/generation, such that they do not draw VArs from the state grid, particularly under low-voltage conditions. However, considering the present limitations, this is not being insisted upon. Instead, to discourage VAr drawals by beneficiaries, VAr exchanges with Intra-State Transmission System shall be priced as follows:

(a) The beneficiary pays for VAr drawal when voltage at the metering point is below 97%,
(b) The beneficiary gets paid for VAr return when voltage is below 97%,
(c) The beneficiary gets paid for VAr drawal when voltage is above 103%,
(d) The beneficiary pays for VAr return when voltage is above 103%.

8.6.2 The charge/payment for VArs shall be at a nominal paise/kVArh rate as may be specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission from time to time for inter-State transactions, and will be between the beneficiary and the State Pool Account for VAr interchanges.

Notwithstanding the above, SLDC may direct a beneficiary to curtail its VAr drawal/injection in case the security of grid or safety of any equipment is endangered.

8.6.3 The SLDC may issue direction to any generator within the State to increase Var generation/absorption up to the machine capability limit. In general, the beneficiaries shall endeavour to minimize the VAr drawal at an interchange point when the voltage at that point is below 95% of the rated voltage and shall not return VAr when the voltage is above 105%. Transformer taps at the respective drawal points may be changed to control the VAr interchange as per the beneficiary's request to SLDC, but only at reasonable intervals. A beneficiary may also request the SLDC for increase/decrease of VAr generation at a generating station for addressing a voltage problem.

8.6.4 Switching in/out of all bus and line reactors throughout the state grid shall be carried out as per instructions of SLDC. Tap changing on all transformers in STU system shall also be done as per SLDC's instructions. The SLDC shall monitor the working of shunt capacitor banks installed in the substations of STU or transmission licensee and Distribution substation and direct them to switch in/out as and when required.

8.6.5 The generating station shall change generator-transformer taps and generate/absorb Reactive Power as per the instructions of the SLDC, within capability limits of the respective generating units, that is, without sacrificing the active generation required at that time. No payments shall be made to the generating companies for such VAr generation/absorption.

8.6.6 VAr exchanges directly between two beneficiaries on the interconnecting lines generally addresses or causes a local voltage problem, and generally do not have an impact on the voltage profile of the State grid. Accordingly, the management/control and commercial handling of the VAr exchanges on such lines shall be as per following provisions, on case-by-case basis:

(i) The two concerned beneficiaries may mutually agree not to have any charge/payment for VAr exchanges between them on an interconnecting line,

(ii) The two concerned beneficiaries may mutually agree to adopt a payment rate/scheme for VAr exchanges between them identical to or at variance from that specified by the KERC for VAr exchanges with the state transmission system. If the agreed scheme requires any additional metering, the same shall be arranged by the concerned beneficiaries,

(ii) The computation and payments for such VAr exchanges shall be effected as mutually agreed between the two beneficiaries.

In case of a disagreement between the concerned beneficiaries (e.g. one party wanting to have the charge/payment for VAr exchanges, and the other party refusing to have the scheme), the scheme as specified in ***Annexure VI*** shall be applied.

SECTION- 9
PROTECTION AND METERING

9.1 General Protection Requirements

STU, In-SGS, other embedded generators, ESCOMs and other bulk consumers shall abide by the provisions contained in Section 6 of the CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007.

i. Protection system shall be designed to reliably detect faults on various abnormal conditions and provide an appropriate means and location to isolate the equipment or system automatically. The protection system must be able to detect power system faults within the protected zone.

ii. Every element of the power system shall be protected by a standard protection system having the required reliability, selectivity, speed, discrimination and sensitivity. Where failure of a protective relay in the requester's system has substantial impact on the grid, it shall connect an additional protection as backup protection besides the main protection.

iii. Notwithstanding the protection systems provided in the grid, the requester and user shall provide requisite protections for safeguarding his system from the faults originating in the grid.

iv. Special protection scheme such as under-frequency relay for load shedding, voltage instability, angular instability, generation backing down or islanding schemes may also be required to be provided to avert system disturbances.

v. Protection co-ordination issues shall be finalized by the Regional Power Committee.

vi. No item of electrical equipment shall be allowed to remain connected to the system, unless it is covered by the appropriate protection aimed at reliability, selectivity, speed and sensitivity. The guidelines mentioned in the manual on protection of generators, generator transformers, and 220 kV and 400 kV networks vide publication No. 274 & 296 of C.B.I.P and relevant Standards shall be kept in view.

vii. All the generating companies and Distribution Licensees shall cooperate with the STU and Transmission Licensee(s) to ensure correct and appropriate settings of protection to achieve effective, discriminatory isolation of faulty line/equipment within the target clearance times specified elsewhere in this Standard.

viii. Protection settings shall not be altered, or protection bypassed and/or disconnected without consultation and agreement of all affected users. In case the protection has been bypassed and/or disconnected by agreement due to any cause, the same should be rectified and protection restored to normal conditions, as quickly as possible. If agreement has not been reached, the electrical equipment shall be isolated forthwith.

9.2 Protection System Studies

A dedicated group is required to be constituted and trained by STU, transmission licensee (s) and all Users to carry out computer aided studies for relay settings. It is also recommended that for settings of critical transmission lines and corridors, the relay setting calculations be validated by simulations on the Real Time Digital Simulator (RTDS) available with CPRI and PGCIL.

STU may appoint a reputed consultant to carry out studies (in which manpower from STU will also involve and get trained) to determine the relay settings for the complete network and also carry out the settings at site in coordination with the CTU and STU's with time-bound target for one time and the same shall be continued in house by STU.

9.3 Protection System Management:

In addition to technical issues related to protection, the management issues related to protection system need to be addressed. In order to comprehensively address the protection issues in the STU, transmission licensee (s) and all Users, following are the recommendations.

9.3.1 Establishing Protection Application Department:

1) STU, transmission licensee(s) and all Users shall establish a Protection Application Department with adequate manpower and skill set.
2) The protection system skill set is gained with experience, resolving various practical problems, case studies, close interaction with the relay manufacturers and field engineers.
3) Therefore, it is proposed that such people should be nurtured to have a long standing career growth in the Protection Application Department.
4) The STU shall Constitute a committee containing experts in the field of protection, indicated below for coordination and monitoring of protection functions for the entire grid, duly making the required studies for the protective relay settings.,
    a. The Committee shall be headed by an Engineer not below the Rank of Chief Engineer Electrical, to conduct review meeting at least once in 3 months.
    b. The Sub-Committee may be headed by the respective Superintending Engineers of the protection Circles who will conduct review meeting once in every month and bring the issues to the main Protection Committee for deliberation and decisions.

9.3.2 Relay Setting Calculations

1) The protection group should do periodic relay setting calculations as and when necessitated by system configuration changes. A relay setting approval system should be in place.
2) Relay setting calculations also need to be revisited whenever the minor configuration or loading, changes in the system due to operational constraints. Feedback from the field/substations on the performance of the relay settings should be collected and settings should be reviewed and corrected if required.
3) Creating and maintaining data base of relay settings: Data regarding settings of relays in their network should be compiled by the CTU and STUs and furnished to the RLDC and SLDC respectively and a copy should also be submitted to RPC for maintaining the data base.

9.3.3 Co-ordination with system study group, system planning group and other Stakeholders

1) STU, transmission licensee (s) and all Users shall develop a strong system study group with adequate manpower and skill-set that can carry out various system studies required for arriving at system related settings in protection system in addition to others studies.
2) The Protection Application Department should closely work in coordination with the STU, transmission licensee (s) and all Users' system study group, system planning group, the system operation group.

Wherever applicable, it should also co-ordinate and work with STU, transmission licensee (s) and all Users to arrive at the proper relay setting calculations for the system as a whole. The interface point relay setting calculations at CTU-STU, STU- DISCOMs, STU-GEN Companies, CTU-GEN Companies and also generator backup relay setting calculations related to system performance should be periodically reviewed and joint concurrence should be arrived.

The approved relay settings should be properly documented. Any un-resolved issues among the stakeholders should be taken up with the RPC and resolved.

9.3.4 Simulation testing for checking Dependability and Security of Protection System for Critical lines and series compensated Lines

The protection system for critical lines, all series compensated lines along with interconnected lines should be simulated for intended operation under normal and abnormal system conditions and tested for the dependability and security of Protection system. The RTDS facilities available in the country like at CPRI, POWERGRID and other places should be made use of by the STU, transmission licensee(s) and all Users of the Grid for this purpose.

The network model should be periodically updated with the system parameters, as and when network changes are incorporated.

9.3.5 Adoption of Relay Setting and Functional verification of Setting at site

a. The Protection Application Department shall ensure through field testing group that the final relay settings are exactly adopted in the relays at field.
b. There should be clear template for the setting adoption duly authorized and approved by the field testing in-charge.
c. No relay setting in the field shall be changed without proper documentation and approval by the Protection Application Department.
d. The Protection Application Department shall periodically verify the implemented setting at site through an audit process.

e. Protection application department should also maintain a log of all protection operations. This record will be assets record and assist in future upgradation of protection system.

9.3.6 Storage and Management of Relay settings

With the application of numerical relays, increased system size and volume of relay setting, associated data to be handled is enormous. It is recommended that utilities shall evolve proper storage and management mechanism (version control) for relay settings.

Along with the relay setting data, IED configuration file should also be stored and managed.

9.3.7 Root Cause Analysis of Major Protection Tripping (Multiple Element Outages) along with corrective & Improvement Measures

a. The routine tripping of transmission lines, transformers and generating units are generally analyzed by the field protection personnel. For every tripping, a trip report along with an associated DR and event logger file shall be generated. However, for major tripping in the system, it is recommended that the protection application department shall perform the root cause analysis of the event.
b. The root cause analysis shall address the cause of a fault, any mal-operation or non-operation of relays, protection scheme etc.
c. The root cause analysis shall identify corrective and improvement measures required in the relay setting, protection scheme or any other changes to ensure system security, reliability and dependability of the protection system.
d. The Protection Application Department shall keep proper records of corrective and improvement actions taken.

9.3.8 Performance Indices: Dependability & Security of Protection System

The key performance indices should be calculated on yearly basis on the dependability and security of protection system as brought out in CBIP manual.

9.3.9 Periodic Protection Audit

Periodic audit of the protection system shall be ensured by the Protection Application Department.

The audit shall broadly cover the three important aspect of protection system, namely the philosophy, the setting, the healthiness of Fault Clearing System.

All the generating companies, STU, transmission licensee (s) and all Users shall co-operate with Regional Power Committee to conduct protection audits and shall attend to the defects/ shortcomings/ observations of such protection audit on the advice of RPC.

9.3.10 Regular Training and Certification

i. The members of the Protection Application Department shall undergo regular training to enhance & update their skill sets.
ii. The training modules shall consist of system studies, relaying applications, testing & commissioning of relays and Certification of protection system is strongly recommended.

9.4 Fault Clearance Time

From stability considerations, the maximum Fault Clearance Time for faults on any user's system directly connected to the Transmission System, or any faults on the Transmission System itself, shall be as specified in the CEA (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010, amended from time to time as shown below:

Voltage Class	***Target Clearance Time***
400kV	100 milliseconds
220kV	160 milliseconds

For 110kV/66kV 350 msec is suggested instead of 160 msec in view of non-availability of carrier protection, zone-2 faults will get cleared after the set time delay. For 110kV/66kV lines, zone-2 time delay of 300 msec, if Local Breaker Backup (LBB) is available in the next bus and time delay of 200 msec if LBB is not available, may be adopted.

9.5 Generator Protection Requirements

All generating units and all associated electrical equipment of the generating company connected to the Transmission System shall be protected by adequate protection, as per the CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 and CBIP manual on Protection of Generators, Generator Transformers and 220kV and 400 kV networks vide publication 274 (revised), so that, the Transmission System does not suffer due to any disturbances originating at the generating unit. In case of inconsistency in protection aspects between CEA and CBIP, the provisions of CEA shall prevail.

9.6 Transmission Line Protection Requirements

Every HV/EHV/UHV line emanating from a generating station or a substation or a switching station shall necessarily have distance protection along with other protection as per the

Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 and CBIP manual on Protection of Generators, Generator Transformers and 220kV and 400 kV networks vide publication 274 (revised).

(a) ***400 kV lines***: - These lines shall have two main distance protections, viz. Main I and Main II with permissive inter-trip for remote earth fault. Three zone numerical non-switched distance protection with permissive inter-trip for accelerated tripping at remote end in case of zone 2 fault as Main I protection shall be provided. Main II protection shall be similar fast protection using direction comparison relay scheme. In addition to the above, single pole tripping and single shot single pole auto reclosing after an adjustable dead time shall be provided for single phase to ground faults. Three pole tripping and no auto reclose for multiphase faults. In addition to the above, back-up protection with OCR and EFR shall be provided.

(b) ***220 kV lines***: - These lines shall have Main I and Main II protection which are of different manufacture or whose characteristics are based on different algorithms with permissive inter-trip for remote earth fault. Three zone numerical non-switched distance protection, with permissible inter-trip shall be provided in Main I or Main II. DEF functionality shall be enabled for covering high resistive faults. The same shall be coordinated with zone protection and Auto reclose timings.

Single pole tripping and Single Shot Three Pole Auto-reclosing with adjustable dead-time shall be provided for the stability of the power system for single phase to ground faults. For multiphase faults three pole tripping with no auto reclose shall be provided.

(c) ***110/66kV lines***: - Three zone numerical switched distance protection with permissible inter-trip for accelerated tripping at the remote end in case of zone 2 protection shall be provided as main protection. The back-up will be directional three-phase over current and earth fault protection.

(d) ***Differential protection for short transmission lines less than 10 km distance:*** The recommendation of SRPC to provide differential protection using fiber optic/any other reliable communication channel between the two ends as one of the main protection and distance protection with reduced zone one setting as main two protections for short 220kV lines less than 10 Km line and 110/66kV lines of length less than 5 Km is to be adopted by STU to have a reliable protection for EHV lines.

(e) ***Continuity of ground wires: -*** Ground wires help to reduce the apparent tower footing resistance. It is to be noted that all HV/EHV and UHV lines need one or more than one ground wire at a certain height above the conductor to provide the desired shielding. The continuity of such ground wires above the entire length of the transmission lines is necessary to have effective line protection. The tower footing impedance parameters are required to be kept as low as practically feasible and may need special measures like counter poises and other known methods of reducing the footing impedance.

(f) ***Busbar Protection***: - Adequate busbar protection for the station busbar sections in all 400 kV and 220 kV class substations shall be provided.

(g) ***Local Breaker Backup Protection (LBB)***: - In the event of any circuit breaker failing to trip on receipt of trip command from protective relays, all circuit breakers connected to the bus section to which the faulty circuit breaker is connected are required to be tripped with a time delay of 200milli seconds.

(h) ***Recommendations for provisions of auto-reclosing.***

Single phase high speed auto-re closure (HSAR) at 400 kV and 220 kV lines including the lines emanating from Generating Stations with a dead time of 1000 milli second is recommended for adoption.

Note: Recommended methodology for relay settings for uncompensated and compensated lines, use of system studies to analyse distance relay behaviour, maintaining operation of power station auxiliary system of nuclear power plants, coordination between system study group and protection engineers and simulation studies are presented in the annexure-VII & VIII onwards which shall be referred to by the STU and Users.

General Information of the substation details for facilitating protection audit which should indicate the details of instrument transformers, availability of Protection System, substation protection and monitoring equipment, DC supply, line protection, transformer protection and reactor protection as shown in annexure -IX.

The check list to enable audit of practices followed in protection application & criteria used for setting calculations in 220kV, 400kV & 765kV substations shall be used as per the annexure –XI.

9.7 Power Transformer Protection requirements

a. ***400 kV and 220 kV class Power Transformers***: - These shall be provided with differential protection, restricted earth fault protection, over flux protection, Bucholtz protection, PRV, oil and winding temperature protection along with IDMT over current protection and earth fault protection as backup protection for HV & LV and non-directional over current protection for tertiary winding. Over fluxing relays shall be provided on transformers having rating more than 100MVA capacity. Appropriate fire protection for all power transformers as per CBIP/CEA specifications shall be provided.

b. ***110 kV and 66 kV class power transformers***: These shall have differential protection, restricted earth fault protection, Bucholtz protection, and winding/oil temperature protection. They shall also have directional over current as back-up protection with an instantaneous element. In addition to the above, pressure relief valves/diaphragms shall be provided for all the power transformers. Appropriate fire protection for all the power transformers as per CBIP/CEA specifications shall be provided.

c. ***Distribution System***: For smaller transformers of HV class on the distribution system, differential protection shall be provided for 5 MVA capacities and above, along with back-up time lag over current and earth fault protection with directional feature for parallel operation. Transformers of capacity less than 5 MVA shall be protected by time lag over current, earth fault and instantaneous restricted earth fault relays. In addition, all such transformers shall be provided with gas operated relays, winding and oil temperature protection.

d. ***Distribution Lines***: All the 33 kV and 11 kV lines at Connection Points/ Interface Points shall be provided with a minimum of over current and earth fault relays.

e. ***Plain Radial Feeders***: Non-directional over current and earth fault relays with suitable settings to obtain discrimination between adjacent relay settings.

f. ***Parallel/Ring Feeders***: Directional time lag over current and earth fault relay.

g. ***Inadvertent Flow***: - When two systems are operating in parallel with floating tie-line, it may not be possible to have tie-line absolutely floating because of dynamics of network parameters and there will be a flow of energy from one system to another system. Such inadvertent flow shall be accounted for the purpose of commercial billing.

9.8 Metering

Meters shall be provided as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006 as amended from time to time.

SECTION- 10
Miscellaneous

Issue of orders and practice directions

Subject to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and these Regulations, the Commission may, from time to time, issue orders and practice directions with regard to the implementation of the Regulations and procedures to be followed.

10.1 Power to remove difficulties

(i) In case of any difficulty in giving effect to any of the provisions of these regulations, the Commission may by general or special order, direct the Open Access Customers, generators and the licensees to take suitable action, not being inconsistent with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, which appears to the Commission to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(ii) The Open Access Customers, generators and the licensees may make an application to the Commission and seek suitable orders to remove any difficulties that may arise in implementation of these Regulations.

10.2 Power to amend:

The Commission may from time to time add, vary, alter, modify or amend any provisions of these Regulations after following the necessary procedures.

The Commission may by general or special order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, and after giving an opportunity of hearing the parties likely to be affected by grant of relaxation, may relax any of the provisions of these Regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by an interested person.

By order of the Commission

Secretary
KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ANNEXURE-I

SITE RESPONSIBILITY SCHEDULE

Name of Power Station / Sub – Station:
Site Owner:
Site Manager:
Tel. Number:
Fax Number:

Item of Plant / Apparatus	***Plant Owner***	***Safety responsibility***	***Control responsibility***	***Operation responsibility***	***Maintenance responsibility***	***remarks***
_____KV Switchyard						
All equipment including bus bars						
feeders						
Generating units						

ANNEXURE-II

INCIDENT REPORTING

First report

Date:______
Time:______

S.N	***Item***	***Details***
1	Date and time of incident	
2	Location of incident	
3	Type of incident	
4	System parameters before the incident (voltage, frequency, flows, generation etc.)	
5	Relay indications received and performance of protection	
6	Damage to equipment	
7	Supplies interrupted and duration, if applicable	
8	Amount of generation lost, if applicable	
9	Possibility of alternate supply arrangement	
10	Estimate of time to return to service	
11	Cause of incident	
12	Any other relevant information and remedial action taken	
13	Recommendations for future improvement / repeat incident	
14	Name of the organization	

ANNEXURE-III

Requisition for Line Clear Permit (Clause No. 7.7)
Date ……………………………………………
Time …………………………………….
I Mr/Ms. --------------------- request Line Clear Permit on the following HT/EHT line/equipment
HV/EHV Apparatus/Line Identification:
Details of works to be carried out:
Estimated time required for completion:
Name and Signature ……………………………….

…………………………………	……………………………………
(Requesting Safety Coordinator)	(In-charge of crew)
Designation………………………..	…………………….

Date……………………………………… ………………
(For use in substation from where Line Clear Permit will be issued)
(a) Line Clear Permit issued: Yes/No
(b) Number and date of issue (Code No.):
(c) Time of issue:
(d) Date & time of return:
(e) Remarks: see check list LCP - H

Receipt of LCP

I have received confirmation from ……………………………. (Name of issuing safety coordinator) at …………………………..(location) that the safety precautions have been established and the instructions will not be issued at his location for their removal until his LCP-H is cancelled.
Name and Signature……………………………………
(Requesting safety coordinator)
In charge of the crew at ……………………….(time) on ……………………(date)
(To be printed on the reverse of LCP-H: Checklist of Line Clear Permit)

Conditions:

(a) This permit is valid only for working in the feeder/equipment mentioned herein and not in any other feeder/equipment.
(b) Only authorised persons are allowed to work on feeders/equipment for which the permit has been issued.
(c) Works as per requisition only should be carried out.
(d) Before touching any part of the feeder/equipment, the same should be earthed at two points on either side through standard discharge rods connected with good earth. Temporary earthing may only be removed after completion of all works and after all the men have come down from the feeder/equipment.
(e) Work should be so planned that the Line Clear is returned before or at the time indicated. If unavoidable delay is anticipated, advance information should be given to the location from where the Line Clear is issued.
(f) Before return of the Line Clear, it should be ensured that all the men, materials, tools/tackles etc., on the line have returned and reported that all temporary earths are removed. There should also be a check on the material, tools and plant issued for the work to ensure that nothing is left behind on the line or equipment.
(g) Only authorised persons should return Line Clear.
(h) In case the Line Clear cannot be returned in person, the same may be returned to the Line Clear Issuing Authority over telephone by naming the code words assigned and the telephone number which is used for naming the code words assigned. In case two or more different code words are issued to the two or more persons in whose favour the permit is given, those persons must jointly return the Line Clear by naming their own code words. The Line Clear Return will not be deemed to be accepted unless returned by all these persons.
(i) The Line Clear issuing authority should go over the checklist of Line Clear Return before accepting it.
(j) If Line clear is returned over telephone, the Line Clear return form duly filled and signed should be sent to the Line Clear issuing authority by post immediately for record.
(k) Control person should keep all the required data of LCP issued and LCR received. He should monitor and keep specific note in the log sheet when more than one LCP are issued on same line/ equipment/bay along with code words.

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Annexure IV

Check list for Line Clear Permit and Line Clear Permit (Clause No. 7.7)

LCP-H Number…………………………… Dated………………………………………Time……………..

Check List of the Line Clear Permit:

(a) Name of location for which line clear is issued
(b) Reference and authority requisitioning Line Clear: (Indicate original LCP-G number including suffix and prefix)
(c) Identity of HV Apparatus
(d) Sources from which the line/equipment is charged
(e) Number/name of circuit breaker/isolating switch open at each of above sources
(f) Whether confirmed that the line is disconnected at both ends
(g) Whether line is earthed at both ends
(h) Whether circuit breaker truck removed in case of indoor switchgear controlling the feeder/equipment for which line clear is given
(i) Whether fuses of control supply voltage of the circuit breaker/isolating switches controlling the feeder/equipment for which line clear is given are removed and kept in safe custody
(j) Time of issue of Line Clear Permit and LCP-G No.
(k) Name of requesting safety coordinator on whom LCP-G is issued
(l) Approximate time for returning LCP-G as ascertained from the requesting coordinator

Name and Signature…………………………………………………………
(Issuing Safety Coordinator)

Designation…………………………………………………………………

Line Clear Permit

LCP - G No……………………. I, Mr/Ms.------------- (Issuing Safety Coordinator) do hereby issue permission to Mr/Ms.-------------- (Requesting Safety Coordinator) for carrying out works as per requisition No……………….date……………….time ……..
The EHV/ HV Line/equipment herein described is declared safe. The permission is subject to the conditions given in LCP-F.

Name and Signature…………………………………….
(Person issuing Line Clear Permit)
Designation……………………………………………….

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Annexure V

Line Clear Return (Clause No.7.7)

LCP - I Number………………………………… Date ………………………………………………Time………….

LCP-H No………. Dated…………… I, Mr/Ms. --------------- hereby return the LCP No. -----at ------- (time) for the following HT/EHT Line/Apparatus.

I declare that all the crew who were sent on work have been withdrawn, temporary earth(s) removed, all repair tools and materials checked and the feeders/equipments mentioned below are safe to be energised.

(a) HV/EHV Apparatus/Line Identification***:***
(b) Safety precaution no longer required:
(c) Isolation [State locations and each point of isolation indicating means by which isolation was achieved]
(d) Earthing [State location at which earthing was established and identify each point of earthing
(e) Details of work done

Check list to be ticked off:
(a) Whether all men withdrawn: *Yes/No*
(b) Whether all temporary earth removed: *Yes/No*
(c) Whether materials, tools and plant used in the work have been checked: *Yes/No*
(d) Code Number (If used when Line Clear is returned over phone) -----------------

Name and Signature……………………………………….
(Requesting Safety Coordinator)

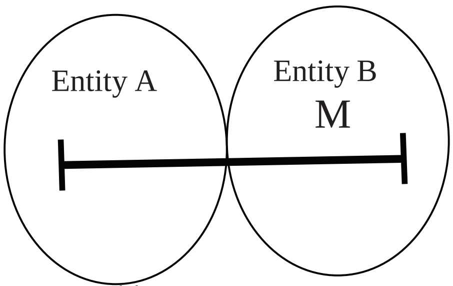
Designation…………………………………………………
In-charge of Crew ------------------------
(Designation)

<<<<<<>>>>>>

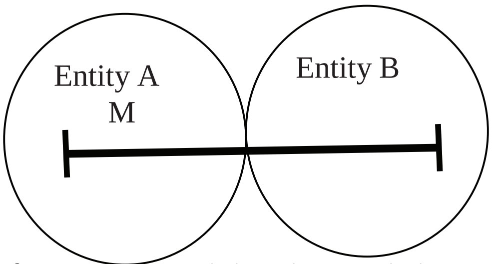
Annexure VI

Payment for Reactive Energy Exchanges on Lines Owned By Individual Entities (Clause No. 8.6.6)

Case- 1: Interconnecting line owned by Entity – A
Metering Point: Substation of Entity – B



Case- 2: Interconnecting line owned by Entity – B
Metering Point: Substation of Entity – A

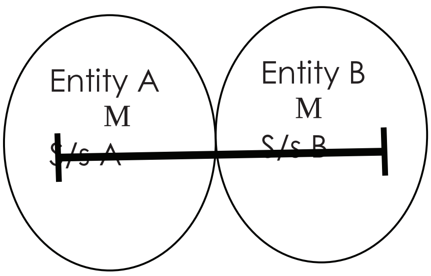


Entity B pays to Entity A for

(i) Net VArh received from Entity A while voltage is below 97%
(ii) Net VArh supplied to Entity A while voltage is above 103%

Note: Net VArh and net payment may be positive or negative

Case- 3: Interconnecting line jointly owned by Entity – A & B
Metering Point: Substations of Entity - A & Entity - B



Net VArh exported from S/S-A, while voltage < 97% = X1
Net VArh exported from S/S-A, while voltage > 103% = X2
Net VArh imported at S/S-B, while voltage < 97% = X3
Net VArh imported at S/S-B, while voltage > 103% = X4

(i) State-B pays to State-A for X1 or X3, whichever is smaller in magnitude, and
(ii) State-A pays to State-B for X2 or X4, whichever is smaller in magnitude.
Note:

1. Net VArh and net payment may be positive or negative.
2. In case X1 is positive and X3 is negative, or vice-versa, there would be no payment under (i) above.
2. In case X2 is positive and X4 is negative, or vice-versa, there would be no payment under (ii) above.

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Annexure-VII
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RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY FOR RELAY SETTINGS OF UNCOMPENSATED TRANSMISSION LINES

1. *ZONE-1 REACH SETTING:*

Zone-1: To be set to cover 80% of protected line length. Set zero sequence compensation factor K_N as $(Z_0 - Z_1) / 3Z_1$.
Where:
Z_1= Positive sequence impedance of the protected line
Z_0 = Zero sequence impedance of the protected line
Note: With this setting, the relay may overreach when parallel circuit is open and grounded at both ends. This risk is considered acceptable.

2. *ZONE-2 REACH SETTING:*

Zone-2: To be set to cover the next 20% of length of principal line section plus 50% of shorter adjacent line to take care of under reaching due to mutual coupling effect. Set K_N as $(Z_0 - Z_1) / 3Z_1$.
Sometimes impedance so selected might enter the next voltage level. However, un-selectivity in the Zone-2 grading is generally not to be expected when in-feeds exist at the remote sub-station as they reduce the overreach considerably.
This holds good for majority of the cases, however, for certain cases, where in-feed from other feeder at the local bus is not significant, Zone-2 of remote end relay may see the fault at lower voltage level. Care has to be taken for all such cases by suitable time delay.

3. *ZONE-3 REACH SETTING:*

Zone-3 distance protection can offer time-delayed remote back-up protection for an adjacent transmission circuit. To achieve this, Zone-3 distance elements must be set according to the following criteria where possible.
Zone-3 to be set to cover the next 20% of the length of principal line section plus 100% of longest adjacent line.

Annexure-VII
(Page 2/8)

However, in such case where Zone-3 reach is set to enter into next lower voltage level, Zone-3 timing shall be coordinated with the back-up protection (Directional over current and earth fault relay) of power transformer. Where such coordination cannot be realized, it is recommended to carry out simulation studies for relay reach and time coordination and suitable solution may be devised. Some of the typical solution can be application of back up distance protection for power transformer, duplicated protection for downstream 220kV feeders or special protection scheme logic. Similar issues, if encountered for Zone-2 reach setting, should also be addressed in the above manner.

4. ***RESISTIVE REACH SETTING***

For phase to ground faults, resistive reach should be set to give maximum coverage considering fault resistance, arc resistance & tower footing resistance. It has been considered that ground fault would not be responsive to line loading.

For Zone-1 resistive reach, attention has to be given to any limitations indicated by manufacturer in respect of resistive setting vis-a-vis reactance setting to avoid overreach due to remote in-feed. *It is recommended to study the impact of remote end in-feed for expected power flow and fault resistance on the extent of overreach. This is particularly important for short lines.*
In case of phase to phase fault, resistive reach should be set to provide coverage against all types of anticipated phase to phase faults subject to check of possibility against load point encroachment considering minimum expected voltage and maximum load expected during short time emergency system condition.

It is recommended that all the distance relays should have quadrilateral / polygon characteristic. For relays having Mho characteristic, it is desirable to have load encroachment prevention characteristic or a blinder.
In the absence of credible data regarding minimum voltage and maximum load expected for a line during emergency system condition, following criteria may be considered for deciding load point encroachment:

- Maximum load current (Imax) may be considered as 1.5 times the thermal rating of the line or 1.5 times the associated bay equipment current rating (the minimum of the bay equipment individual rating) whichever is lower. (Caution: The rating considered is approximately 15 minutes rating of the transmission facility).
- Minimum voltage (Vmin) to be considered as 0.85pu (85%).

Due to in-feeds, the apparent fault resistance seen by relay is several times the actual value. This should be kept in mind while arriving at resistive reach setting for Zone-2 and Zone-3.

5. ***ZONE-2 TIMER SETTING:***

A Zone-2 timing of 0.4 seconds (considering LBB time of 200mSec, CB open time of 60ms, resetting time of 30ms and safety margin of 60ms) is recommended. However, if a long line is followed by a short line, then a higher setting (typically 0.6second) may be adopted on long line to avoid indiscriminate tripping through Zone-2 operation on both lines.
For special cases, following shall be the guiding philosophy:
Since Zone-2 distance protection is set to overreach the circuit it is intended to protect, it will also be responsive to faults within adjacent power system circuit. For this reason the time delay for Zone–2 back-up protection must be set to coordinate with clearance of adjacent circuit faults, within reach, by the intended main protection or by breaker fail protection.
The following formula would be the basis for determining the minimum acceptable Zone-2 time setting:

$t_{Z2} > t_{MA} + t_{CB} + t_{Z2reset} + t_S$

Where:

t_{Z2} = Required Zone-2 time delay
t_{MA} = Operating time of slowest adjacent circuit main protection or Circuit Local back-up for faults within Zone-2 reach
t_{CB} = Associated adjacent circuit breaker clearance time
$t_{Z2reset}$ = Resetting time of Zone-2 impedance element with load current present
t_S = Safety margin for tolerance (e.g. 50 to 100ms)

Unequal lengths of transmission circuit can make it difficult to meet the Zone-2 secondary reach setting criterion. In such cases it will be necessary to co-ordinate Zone-2 with longer time delay. The time t_{MA} in equation must be the adjacent circuit Zone-2 protection operating time.

6. ***ZONE-3 TIMER SETTING***

Zone-3 timer should be set so as to provide discrimination with the operating time of relays provided in subsequent sections with which Zone-3 reach of relay being set, overlaps. Typical recommended Zone-3 time is 0.8 to 1.0 second.
For Special cases, where co-ordination between long and short lines is required, following formula would be the basis for determining the minimum acceptable Zone-3 time setting:

$t_{Z3} > t_{MA} + t_{CB} + t_{Z3reset} + t_S$

Where:

tZ3 = Required Zone-3 time delay
tMA = Operating time of slowest adjacent circuit local back-up protection
tCB = Associated adjacent circuit breaker clearance time

tZ3reset = Resetting time of Zone-3 impedance element with load current present
tS = Safety margin for tolerance (e.g. 50 to 100milliseconds)

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7. *LOAD IMPEDANCE ENCROACHMENT*

With the extended Zone-3 reach settings, that may be required to address the many under reaching factors already considered, load impedance encroachment is a significant risk to long lines of an interconnected power system. Not only the minimum load impedance under expected modes of system operation be considered in risk assessment, but also the minimum impedance that might be sustained for seconds or minutes during abnormal or emergency system conditions. Failure to do so could jeopardize power system security.

Ideal solution to tackle load encroachment may be based on the use of blinders or by suitably setting the resistive reach of specially shaped impedance elements or by use of polygon type impedance elements.

It is recommended that all the distance relays should have quadrilateral / polygon characteristic. For relays having Mho characteristics, it is desirable to have load encroachment prevention characteristics or a blinder.

In the absence of credible data regarding minimum voltage and maximum load expected for a feeder during emergency system condition, following criteria may be considered for deciding resistive reach / blinder setting to prevent load point encroachment:

- Maximum load current (Imax) may be considered as 1.5 times the thermal rating of the line or 1.5 times the associated bay equipment current rating (the minimum of the bay equipment individual rating) whichever is lower. (Caution: The rating considered is approximately 15 minutes rating of the transmission facility).
- Minimum voltage (Vmin) to be considered as 0.85pu (85%).
- For setting angle for load blinder, a value of 30 degree may be adequate in most cases.

For high resistive earth fault where impedance locus lies in the Blinder zone, fault clearance shall be provided by the back-up directional earth fault relay.

8. *ZONE-4 SUBSTATION LOCAL BACKUP PROTECTION SETTINGS*

Zone-3 distance protection is usually targeted to provide only remote back-up protection. In such a case, the distance relay may be provided with an additional zone of reverse-looking protection (e.g. Zone-4) to offer substation-local back-up protection. The criterion for setting Zone-4 reverse reach would be as under.

- The Zone-4 reverse reach must adequately cover expected levels of apparent bus bar fault resistance, when allowing for multiple in feeds from other circuits. For this reason, its resistive reach setting is to be kept identical to Zone-3 resistive reach setting.

With a reverse reach setting of less than the Zone-1 reach of distance protection for the shortest line connected to the local bus bar, the Zone-4 time delay would only need to co-ordinate with bus bar main protection fault clearance and with Zone-1 fault clearance for lines out of the same substation. For this reason this can be set according to the Zone-3 time.

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9. *USE OF SYSTEM STUDIES TO ANALYSE DISTANCE RELAY BEHAVIOUR*

Often during system disturbance conditions, due to tripping of one or more trunk lines, some lines get overloaded and the system voltage drops. During such conditions the back-up distance elements may become susceptible to operation due to encroachment of impedance locus in to the distance relay characteristic.

While the ohmic characteristic of a distance relay is independent of voltage, the load is not generally constant-impedance. The apparent impedance presented to a distance relay, as the load voltage varies, will depend on the voltage characteristic of the load. If the low voltage situation resulted from the loss of one or more transmission lines or generating units, there may be a substantial change in the real and reactive power flow through the line in question. The combination of low voltage and worsened phase angle may cause a long set relay to operate undesirably either on steady state basis, or in response to recoverable swings related to the initiating event.

The apparent impedance seen by the relay is affected by in-feeds, mutual coupling and therefore the behavior of distance relay during various system condition needs to be studied wherever necessary to achieve proper relay coordination.

It is desirable and hence recommended that system studies are conducted using computer-aided tools to assess the security of protection by finding out trajectory of impedance in various zones of distance relay under abnormal or emergency system condition on case-to-case basis particularly for critical lines / corridors.

In addition, the settings must be fine-tuned, simulating faults using Real Time Digital Simulator on case-to-case basis particularly for critical lines / corridors.

Such facilities available at CPRI, POWERGRID or elsewhere in the country should be used for protection related studies.

10. ***DIRECTIONAL PHASE OVER CURRENT PROTECTION***

Directional phase over current relays are still being used as back-up protection for 220kV transmission lines by many utilities. In view of time coordination issues and increased fault clearance time in the event of failure of main distance protection, *it is recommended that for all 220kV lines also main-1 and main-2 protections similar to 400kV lines be provided.*

11. DIRECTIONAL GROUND OVER CURRENT PROTECTION (DEF) SETTINGS

Normally this protection is applied as a supplement to main protection when ground fault currents may be lower than the threshold of phase over current protection. It might also be applied as main protection for high resistance faults.

The ground over current threshold should be set to ensure detection of all ground faults, but above any continuous residual current under normal system operation. Continuous residual current may arise because of following:

- Unbalanced series impedances of untransposed transmission circuits
- Unbalanced shunt capacitance of transmission circuits.
- Third harmonic current circulation.

Various types of directional elements may be employed to control operation of ground over current (zero sequence over current) protection response. The most common approach is to employ Phase angle difference between Zero sequence voltage and current, since the relaying signals can easily be derived by summing phase current signals and by summing phase voltage signals from a suitable voltage transformer.

However, this method is not suitable for some applications where transmission lines terminated at different substations, run partially in parallel. In such cases following type of directional control is recommended to be used for the directional earth fault relay.

Relative phase of negative sequence voltage and current

To ensure proper coordination, operating time must be set according to following criteria:

The DEF protection should not operate when the circuit local backup protection of remote end clears a fault in an adjacent circuit i.e. DEF should be coordinated with the remote end LBB.

12. POWER SWING BLOCKING FUNCTION

While the power-swing protection philosophy is simple, it is often difficult to implement it in a large power system because of the complexity of the system and the different operating conditions that must be studied. There are a number of options one can select in implementing power-swing protection in their system. Designing the power system protection to avoid or preclude cascade tripping is a requirement of modern day power system. Below we list two possible options:

12.1. Block all Zones except Zone-I

This application applies a blocking signal to the higher impedance zones of distance relay and allows Zone 1 to trip if the swing enters its operating characteristic. Breaker application is also a consideration when tripping during a power swing. A subset of this application is to block the Zone 2 and higher impedance zones for a preset time (Unblock time delay) and allow a trip if the detection relays do not reset.

In this application, if the swing enters Zone 1, a trip is issued, assuming that the swing impedance entering the Zone-1 characteristic is indicative of loss of synchronism. However, a major disadvantage associated with this philosophy is that indiscriminate line tripping can take place, even for recoverable power swings and risk of damage to breaker.

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12.2. Block All Zones and Trip with Out of Step (OOS) Function

This application applies a blocking signal to all distance relay zones and order tripping if the power swing is unstable using the OOS function (function built in modern distance relays or as a standalone relay). This application is the recommended approach since a controlled separation of the power system can be achieved at preselected network locations. Tripping after the swing is well past the 180 degree position is the recommended option from CB operation point of view.

Normally all relay are having Power swing Un-block timer which unblocks on very slow power swing condition (when impedance locus stays within a zone for a long duration). Typically the *Power* swing un-blocking time setting is 2sec.

However, on detection of a line fault, the relay has to be de-blocked.

12.3. Placement of OOS trip Systems

Out of step tripping protection (Standalone relay or built-in function of Main relay) shall be provided on all the selected lines. The locations where it is desired to split the system on out of step condition shall be decided based on system studies.

The selection *of network locations for placement of OOS systems can best be obtained through transient stability studies covering many possible operating conditions.*

Till such studies are carried out and Out-of-Step protection is enabled on all identified *lines, it is recommended to continue with the existing practice of Non-Blocking of Zone-I on Power Swing as mentioned under Option-12.1 above. However, it should be remembered that with this practice the line might trip for a recoverable swing and it is not good to breakers.*

It is strongly recommended that, the required studies must be carried out at the earliest possible time (within a timeframe of one year) to exercise the option-12.2 & 12.3 above.

13. LINE OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

FOR 400kV LINES: Low set stage (Stage-I) may be set in the range of 110% - 112% (typically 110%) with a time delay of 5 seconds. High set stage (Stage-II) may be set in the range 140% - 150% with a time delay of 100milliseconds.

FOR 765kV LINES: Low set stage (Stage-I) may be set in the range of 106% - 109% (typically 108%) with a time delay of 5 seconds. High set stage (Stage-II) may be set in the range 140% - 150% with a time delay of 100milliseconds.

However, for over voltage Stage-I protection, a time grading of 1 to 3 seconds may be provided between overvoltage relays of double circuit lines. Grading on overvoltage tripping for various lines emanating from a station may be considered and same can be achieved using voltage as well as time grading. Longest timed delay should be checked with expected operating time of Over-fluxing relay of the transformer to ensure disconnection of line before tripping of transformer.

It is desirable to have Drop-off to pick-up ratio of overvoltage relay better than 97% (Considering limitation of various manufacturers relay on this aspect).

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14. LINE DIFFERENTIAL PROTECTION

Many transmission lines are now having OPGW or separate optic fiber laid for the communication. Wherever such facilities are available, it is recommended to have the line differential protection as Main-I protection with distance protection as backup (built-in Main relay or standalone). Main-II protection shall continue to be distance protection. For cables and composite lines, line differential protection with built in distance back up shall be applied as Main-I protection and distance relay as Main-II protection. Auto-reclose shall be blocked for faults in the cables.

15. MAINTAINING OPERATION OF POWER STATION AUXILIARY SYSTEM OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS:

Depression of power supply voltages for auxiliary plant in some generating stations may reduce the station output. Maintenance of full generation output may be a critical power system security factor. In the case of nuclear plant, auxiliary power supplies are also a major factor in providing full nuclear plant safety and security.

The potential loss of system generation or the potential challenges to nuclear plant safety systems may be factors which will dictate the longest acceptable clearance times for transmission circuit faults in the vicinity of a power station. This should be further taken up

with utilities of nuclear plants and this and any other requirements should be understood and addressed.

16. ***COORDINATION BETWEEN SYSTEM STUDY GROUP AND PROTECTION ENGINEERS***

For quite a few cases where system behavior issues are involved it is recommended that power system study group is associated with the protection engineers. For example power swing locus, out of step tripping locations, faults withstands capability, zone2 and zone3 overlap reach settings calculations are areas where system study group role is critical/ essential.

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Annexure-VIII
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RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY FOR RELAY SETTINGS OF SERIES COMPENSATED TRANSMISSION LINES:

Following phenomenon associated with the protection of Series compensated lines require special attention:

1) VOLTAGE AND CURRENT INVERSION

1.1. Voltage inversion on Series Compensated line:

In this case the voltage at the relay point reverses its direction. This phenomenon is commonly called as voltage inversion. Voltage inversion causes false decision in conventional directional relays. Special measures must be taken in the distance relays to guard against this phenomenon.

1.2. Current inversion on Series Compensated line:

Fault current will lead source voltage by 90 degrees if $X_C > X_S + X_{L1}$ Current inversion causes a false directional decision of distance relays (voltage memories do not help in this case). [Here X_C is reactance of series capacitor, X_S is source reactance and X_{L1} is reactance of the line]

Current inversion influences operation of distance relays and therefore they cannot be applied without additional logic for the protection of series compensated lines when possibility of current inversion exists. Performance of directional comparison protections, based on residual (zero sequence) and negative sequence currents are also affected by current inversion. *It is therefore, recommended to check the possibility of current inversion through system studies at the planning stage itself.*

2) LOW FREQUENCY TRANSIENTS

Series capacitors introduce oscillations in currents and voltages in the power systems, which are not common in non-compensated systems. These oscillations have frequencies lower than the rated system frequency and may cause delayed increase of fault currents, delayed operation of spark gaps as well as delayed operation of protective relays.

Low frequency transients have in general no significant influence on operation of line current differential protection as well as on phase comparison protection. However they may significantly influence the correct operation of distance protection in two ways:

-They increase the operating time of distance protection, which may in turn influence negatively the system stability

-They may cause overreaching of instantaneous distance protection zones and this way result in unnecessary tripping on series compensated lines.

It is recommended to reduce the reach setting by a safety factor (Ks) to take care of possible overreach due to low frequency oscillations.

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3) MOV INFLUENCE AND APPARENT IMPEDANCE

Metal oxide varistors (MOV) are used for capacitor over-voltage protection. In contrast to spark gaps, MOVs carry current when the instantaneous voltage drop across the capacitor becomes higher than the protective voltage level in each half-cycle. Extensive studies have been done by Bonneville Power Administration in USA to arrive at a non-linear equivalent circuit for a series connected capacitor using an MOV. The composite impedance depends on total fault current and protection factor k_p.

The latter is defined by equation.

$$k_p = \frac{U_{MOV}}{U_{NC}}$$

Where U_{MOV} is voltage at which MOV starts to conduct theoretically and U_{NC} is voltage across the series capacitor when carrying its rated nominal current

This should be considered while relay setting.

4) *IMPACT OF SC ON PROTECTIVE RELAYS OF ADJACENT LINES*

Voltage inversion is not limited only to the buses and to the relay points close to the series compensated line. It can spread deep into the network and this way influence the selection of protection devices (mostly distance relays) at remote ends of the lines adjacent to the series compensated circuit, and sometimes even deeper in the network. Estimation of their influence on performances of existing distance relays of adjacent lines must be studied. In the study, it is necessary to consider cases with higher fault resistances, for which spark gaps or MOVs on series capacitors will not conduct at all.

If voltage inversion is found to occur, it may be necessary to replace the existing distance relays in those lines with distance relays that are designed to guard against this phenomenon.

5) *MULTI CIRCUIT LINES*

Two parallel power lines both series compensated running close to each other and ending at the same busbar at both ends can cause some additional challenges for distance protection due to the zero sequence mutual impedance. The current reversal phenomenon can also raise problems from the protection point of view, particularly when the power lines are relatively short and when permissive overreach schemes are used.

Influence of zero sequence mutual impedance

Zero sequence mutual impedance Z_{M0} will not significantly influence the operation of distance protection as long as both circuits are operating in parallel and all precautions related to settings of distance protection on series compensated line have been considered. Influence of parallel line switched off & earthed at both ends, on the operation of distance protection on single operating circuit is well known.

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The presence of series capacitor additionally exaggerates the effect of zero sequence mutual impedance between two circuits. The effect of zero sequence mutual impedance on possible overreaching of distance relays is increased further compared to case of non-compensated lines. This is because while the series capacitor will compensate self-impedance of the zero sequence network the mutual impedance will be same as in the case of non-compensated double circuit lines. The reach of under reaching distance protection zone 1 for phase to earth measuring loops must further be reduced for such operating conditions.

Zero sequence mutual impedance may also disturb the correct operation of distance protection for external evolving faults during auto reclosing, when one circuit is disconnected in one phase and runs in parallel during dead time of single pole auto reclosing cycle. *It is recommended to study all such operating conditions by dynamic simulations in order to fine tune settings of distance relays.*

6) *DIRECTIONAL RESIDUAL OVERCURRENT PROTECTION*

All basic application considerations, characteristic for directional residual over-current protection on normal power lines apply also to series compensated lines with following additions. Low fault currents are characteristic of high resistive faults. This means that the fault currents may not be enough to cause voltage drops on series capacitors that would be sufficient to start their over-voltage protection. Spark gaps may not flash over in most cases, and metal oxide varistors (MOVs) may not conduct any significant current. Series capacitors may remain fully inserted during high resistive earth faults.

Local end directional residual OC protection:

The directional relay operates always correctly for reverse faults. VT located between bus and capacitor generally does not influence directional measurement. But in case VT is located between line and capacitor it may influence correct operation: While reverse faults are detected correctly the forward operation is dependent on system conditions. Additional zero sequence source impedance can be added into relay circuits to secure correct directional measurement.

Remote end directional residual OC protection:

In this case the current can be reduced to extremely low values due to low zero sequence impedance at capacitor end. Further the measured residual voltage can be reduced to very low

value due to low zero sequence source impedance and/or low zero sequence current. Zero sequence current inversion may occur at the capacitor end (dependent on fault position). Directional negative sequence OC protection too may face very similar conditions.
Adaptive application of both the above OC protection principles can be considered wherever required to get the desired result.

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7) *DISTANCE PROTECTION SETTINGS GUIDELINES*

- Basic criteria applied for Z1 & Z2 reach settings are :
  - Zone-1 should never overreach for the fault at remote bus
  - Zone-2 should never under reach for fault on protected line
  - ***Permissive overreach (POR) schemes are usually applied***

Distance protection Zone 1 shall be set to

Zone-1 is set usually at 80% of Ks x $X_{Z1} = K_S \cdot (X_{11} + X_{12} - X_C)$ Where X_{11} is reactance between CT and capacitor and X_{12} is reactance between capacitor and remote end Bus, X_c is reactance of capacitor and K_S is safety factor to prevent possible overreaching due to low frequency (sub-harmonic) oscillations. These setting guidelines are applicable when VT is installed on the bus side of the capacitor. It is possible to remove X_c from the above equation in case VT is installed on line side , but it is still necessary to consider the safety factor.

- Alternatively, Zone-1 is set at 80% of line impedance with a time delay of ***100 millisecond.*** POR Communication scheme logic is modified such that relay trips instantaneously in Zone-1 on carrier receive. (For remote end relay of the line looking into series capacitor)
- Zone-2 is set to 120 % of uncompensated line impedance for single circuit line. For double circuit lines, special considerations are mentioned at Section B-5 above.
- Phase locked voltage memory is used to cope with the voltage inversion. Alternatively, an intentional time delay may be applied to overcome directionality problems related to voltage inversion.
- Special consideration may be required in over voltage stage-I (low set) trip setting for series compensated double circuit lines. It has been experienced that in case of tripping of a heavily loaded circuit, other circuit experience sudden voltage rise due to load transfer. To prevent tripping of other circuit on such cases, over-voltage stage-I setting for series compensated double circuit lines may be kept higher at 113%.

8) *SIMULATION STUDIES*

System studies, Use of real Time digital simulators, Tests using EMTP files are very important when applying protections for series compensated lines. It is recommended to carry out such studies specific to each line.

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General Information:

1. Name of Sub-station
2. Date of first commissioning
3. Type of Bus Switching Scheme:
4. Whether SLD collected or Not:

Audit Team:

1. ………………
2. ………………
3. ………………

(1) Instrument Transformer (To be filled for each one of them)

A. Current transformer (C T)

a. Location of CT
b. Date of CT ratio Test Testing
c. Test Results

		Core I	Core II	Core III	Core IV	Core V	Core VI
I	Ratio Adopted						
ii	Ratio measured						
iii	error calculated						
	Knee point voltage						

B. Capacitive voltage transformer (C V T)

1	***Location of CVT***			
a	Date of Testing			
b	CVT ratio Test			
		Core I	Core II	Core III
i	Ratio Adopted			
ii	Ratio measured			
iii	error calculated			
2	***Location of CVT***			
a	Date of Testing			
b	CVT ratio Test			
		Core I	Core II	Core III
i	Ratio Adopted			
ii	Ratio measured			
iii	error calculated			

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(2) Availability of Protection System

A. Bus Bar relay

		765kV	400kV	220kV
i)	Make and Model of Bus Bar relay			
ii)	Whether stability checks done or not			
iii)	Date of testing			
iv)	Remarks (if any)			

B. Sub-station protection and monitoring Equipment

	System	***LBB (Make & Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Date of last testing***	***Event Logger (Make & Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Synchronizing Facility Available or not***	***Synchro Check Relay (Make & Model)***	***Setting of Synchro check Relay***
i)	765kV System								
II)	400kV System								
III)	220kV System								

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C. Transmission Line Protection

1	***Line-1 (name of line)***	***Main-I Protection (Make and Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Date of testing***	***Main-II Protection (Make and Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Date of testing***	***LBB Protection (Make and Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Date of testing***
		PLCC/ Protection coupler (Make and Model)	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***DR (Make & Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Time Synch. Unit (Make & Model)***	***OK / Not OK***			
2	***Line-2 (name of line)***	***Main-I Protection (Make and Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Date of testing***	***Main-II Protection (Make and Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Date of testing***	***LBB Protection (Make and Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Date of testing***
		PLCC/ Protection coupler (Make and Model)	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***DR (Make & Model)***	***Functional (Yes / No)***	***Time Synch. Unit (Make & Model)***	***OK / Not OK***			

3	Line-3 (name of line)	*Main-I Protection (Make and Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Date of testing*	*Main-II Protection (Make and Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Date of testing*	*LBB Protection (Make and Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Date of testing*
		PLCC/ Protection coupler (Make and Model)	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*DR (Make & Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Time Synch. Unit (Make & Model)*	*OK / Not OK*			
4	Line-4 (name of line)	*Main-I Protection (Make and Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Date of testing*	*Main-II Protection (Make and Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Date of testing*	*LBB Protection (Make and Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Date of testing*
		PLCC/ Protection coupler (Make and Model)	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*DR (Make & Model)*	*Functional (Yes / No)*	*Time Synch. Unit (Make & Model)*	*OK / Not OK*			
5										

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D. Transformer Protection

1	*ICT-1 (name of ICT)*	*Differential Protection (Make & Model)*	*REF Protection (Make & Model)*	*Back-up Over Current Protection (Make & Model)*	*Over Flux Protection (Make & Model)*	*Other protection*
		Bucholtz / PRD	*LA Rating HV Side*	*LA Rating LV Side*	*OTI/WTI Indication working or not*	*Date of last testing*
2	*ICT-3 (name of ICT)*	*Differential Protection (Make & Model)*	*REF Protection (Make & Model)*	*Back-up Over Current Protection (Make & Model)*	*Over Flux Protection (Make & Model)*	*Other protection*
		Bucholtz / PRD	*LA Rating HV Side*	*LA Rating LV Side*	*OTI/WTI Indication working or not*	*Date of last testing*
3	*ICT-3 (name of ICT)*	*Differential Protection (Make & Model)*	*REF Protection (Make & Model)*	*Back-up Over Current Protection (Make & Model)*	*Over Flux Protection (Make & Model)*	*Other protection*
		Bucholtz / PRD	*LA Rating HV Side*	*LA Rating LV Side*	*OTI/WTI Indication working or not*	*Date of last testing*
		Differential Protection (Make & Model)	*REF Protection (Make & Model)*	*Back-up Over Current Protection (Make & Model)*	*Over Flux Protection (Make & Model)*	*Other protection*
4						

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E. Reactor Protection

1	Reactor-1 (name of Line/Bus Reactor)	Differential Protection (Make & Model)	REF Protection (Make & Model)	Back-up Over Impedance Protection (Make & Model)	Over Flux Protection (Make & Model)	Other protection
		Bucholtz / PRD	LA Rating HV Side	OTI/WTI Indication working or not	Date of last testing	
2	Reactor-2 (name of Line/Bus Reactor)	Differential Protection (Make & Model)	REF Protection (Make & Model)	Back-up Over Impedance Protection (Make & Model)	Over Flux Protection (Make & Model)	Other protection
		Bucholtz / PRD	LA Rating HV Side	OTI/WTI Indication working or not	Date of last testing	
3	Reactor-3 (name of Line/Bus Reactor)	Differential Protection (Make & Model)	REF Protection (Make & Model)	Back-up Over Impedance Protection (Make & Model)	Over Flux Protection (Make & Model)	Other protection
		Bucholtz / PRD	LA Rating HV Side	OTI/WTI Indication working or not	Date of last testing	

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(3) Line Parameter

		Line-1	Line-2	Line-3	Line-4	Line-5
Name of Line						
Line length (km)						
Line Parameters (In Ohms/Per KM/Per Phase Primary value)	R1					
	X1					
	R0					
	X0					
	R0M					
	X0M					
Relay setting	Adopted	Please enclose the settings for all lines, transformers, Reactors and Bus Bars as Annexure-I				
	Recommended	Please enclose the settings for all lines, transformers, Reactors and Bus Bars as Annexure-II				

(4) DC Supply

		220 /110 V DC-I	220 /110 V DC-II	48 V DC-I	48 V DC-II
a)	Measured voltage (to be measured at farthest Panel				
i.	Positive to Earth			NA	NA
ii.	Negative to Earth				
b)	No. of Cells Per Bank				
c)	Availability of Battery Charger	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No

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(5) Circuit Breakers

		Make and Model	Status of Breaker Available or Not	No.of trip/close coil & healthiness	PIR (Available or Not)	Date of Last Timing taken	Remarks (If any)
A	***765kV System***						
i	765kV bay-1						
ii	765kV bay-2						
iii	765kV bay-3						
iv	765kV bay-4						
v	765kV bay-5						
B	***400kV System***						
i	400kV bay-1						
ii	400kV bay-2						
iii	400kV bay-3						
iv	400kV bay-4						
v	400kV bay-5						
vi	400kV bay-6						
C	***220kV System***						
i	220kV bay-1						
ii	220kV bay-2						
iii	220kV bay-3						
iv	220kV bay-4						
v	220kV bay-5						

Annexure- IX
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(6) Availability of Auxiliary Supply

Auxiliary Supply-1: Source of supply : ....
Reliability of supply: ....
Average trippings per month: ....

Auxiliary Supply-2: Source of supply : ....
Reliability of supply: ....
Average trippings per month: ....

....

DG Set-1: Make ....
Rating ....
Weather on Auto or Manual ....
Fuel Level ....

DG Set-1: Make ....
Rating ....
Weather on Auto or Manual ....
Fuel Level ....

....
....

Annexure- IX
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(7) Availability of UFR Relay

Make …………………
Setting ……………….

(8) Availability of DF/DT Relay

Make …………………
Setting ……………….

(9) Special System Protection Scheme (SPS)

Available (Yes/No) …………………
Verification ……………….

(10) Status of corrective actions based on Tripping Analysis

…………………………………………………
……………………………………………….

(11) Any other observation/ comments

…………………………………………………
…………………………………………………

*****

Annexure-X

CHECK LIST TO ENABLE AUDIT OF PRACTICES FOLLOWED IN PROTECTION APPLICATION & CRITERIA USED FOR SETTING CALCULATIONS IN 220KV, 400KV & 765KV SUBSTATIONS

CHECK-LIST:

Check list for different protected objects & elements in fault clearance system are as under:

(put √ mark in the appropriate box)

A. Transmission Lines (OHL and Cables)

1.	Independent Main-I and Main-II protection (of different make OR different type) is provided with carrier aided scheme	☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	Are the Main-I & Main-II relays connected to two separate DC sources (Group-A and Group-B)	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	Is the Distance protection (Non-switched type, suitable for 1-ph & 3-ph tripping) as Main1 and Main2 provided to ensure selectivity & reliability for all faults in the shortest possible time	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	Is both main-I & Main-II distance relay are numerical design having Quadrilateral or Polygon operating characteristic	☐ YES ☐ NO
5.	In the Main-I / Main-II Distance protection, Zone-I is set cover 80% of the protected line section	☐ YES ☐ NO
6.	In the Main-I / Main-II distance protection, Zone-2 is set cover 120% of the protected line section in case of Single circuit line and 150% in case of Double circuit line	☐ YES ☐ NO
7.	In the Main-I / Main-II distance protection, Zone-3 is set cover 120% of the total of protected line section plus longest line at remote end as a minimum.	☐ YES ☐ NO
8.	Resistive reach for Ground fault element set to give maximum coverage considering fault resistance, arc resistance & tower footing resistance. (In case, It is not possible to set the ground fault and phase fault reaches separately, load point encroachment condition imposed on Phase fault resistive reach shall be applied)	☐ YES ☐ NO
9.	Resistive reach for Phase fault element set to give maximum coverage subject to check of possibility against load point encroachment considering minimum expected voltage and maximum load.	☐ YES ☐ NO
10.	In case of short lines, is manufacturers recommendation considered in respect of resistive setting vis a vis reactance setting to avoid overreach.	☐ YES ☐ NO

11	Is Zone-2 time delay of Main-I / Main-II distance relay set to 0.350 seconds ? In case any other value has been set for Zone-II timer, kindly specify the value and justification thereof.	☐ YES ☐ NO
12	Is Zone-3 timer is set to provide discrimination with the operating time of relays at adjacent sections with which Zone-3 reach of relay is set to overlap. Please specify the Zone-3 time set.	☐ YES ☐ NO
13.	Is Zone-4 reach set in reverse direction to cover expected levels of apparent bus bar fault resistance, when allowing for multiple in feeds from other circuits?	☐ YES ☐ NO
14.	Is reverse looking Zone-4 time delay set as Zone-2 time delay?	☐ YES ☐ NO
15.	Is Switch on to fault (SOTF) function provided in distance relay to take care of line energisation on fault? Whether SOTF initiation has been implemented using hardwire logic In case of Breaker and half switching scheme, whether initiation of line SOTF from CB closing has been interlocked with the other CB	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO
16.	Whether VT fuse fail detection function has been correctly set to block the distance function operation on VT fuse failure	☐ YES ☐ NO
17.	Is the sensitive IDMT directional E/F relay (either separate relay or built-in function of Main relay) for protection against high resistive earth faults?	☐ YES ☐ NO
18.	Is additional element (Back-up distance) for remote back-up protection function provided in case of unit protection is used as Main relay for lines?	☐ YES ☐ NO
19.	In case of Cables, is unit protection provided as Main-I & Main-II protection with distance as back-up.	☐ YES ☐ NO
20.	Are the line parameters used for setting the relay verified by field testing	☐ YES ☐ NO
21.	Is Two stages Over-Voltage protection provided for 765 & 400kV Lines? Do you apply grading in over-voltage setting for lines at one station. Please specify the setting values adopted for: Stage-I : (typical value - 106 to 112 % , delay : 4-7 Sec) Stage-II: (typical value - 140 to 150%, delay: 0 to 100msec.)	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO ……………
22.	Is 1-ph Auto –reclosing provided on 765, 400 & 220kV lines? Please specify the set value: Dead time: (typical 1 Sec) Reclaim time: (typical 25 Sec)	☐ YES ☐ NO …… ……
23.	Is the Distance communication. Scheme Permissive Over Reach (POR) applied for short lines and Permissive Under Reach (PUR) applied for long lines? If any other communication scheme has been applied, please provide the detail with justification thereof.	☐ YES ☐ NO …………..
24.	Is the Current reversal guard logic for POR scheme provided on Double circuit lines?	☐ YES ☐ NO
25.	In case the protected line is getting terminated at a station having very low fault level i.e. HVDC terminal, whether week end-infeed feature has been enabled in respective distance relay or not	☐ YES ☐ NO
26.	In case of protected line is originating from nuclear power station, are the special requirement (stability of nuclear plant auxiliaries) as required by them has been met	☐ YES ☐ NO
27.	What line current , Voltage and Load angle have been considered for Load encroachment blinder setting and what is the resultant MVA that the line can carry without load encroachment. (In the absence of Load encroachment blinder function, this limit shall be applied to Zone-3 phase fault resistive reach.)	I= V= Angle: S=
28.	a) What are the Zones blocked on Power swing block function: b) Setting for Unblock timer: (typical 02 second) c) Out of Step trip enabled	Z1 / Z2 / Z3 / Z4 Time: ☐ YES ☐ NO

29.	Whether the location of Out of step relay has been identified on the basis of power system simulation studies	☐ YES ☐ NO
30.	a) Is Disturbance recorder and Fault locator provided on all line feeder ? b) Whether standalone or built in Main relay c) Whether DR is having automatic fault record download facility to a central PC d) Whether DR is time synchronised with the GPS based time synchronising equipment e) Whether DR analog channels contain line phase & neutral current and line phase & neutral voltage. f) Whether DR digital channel as a minimum contain the CB status, Main-I & II trip status, LBB trip status, Over-voltage trip status, Stub protn trip status, Permissive and direct carrier receive status, Line reactor trip status.	☐ YES ☐ NO Standalone / built-in ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO
31.	Does the Setting document for the numerical relays (IED) contain all the settings for all functions that are used and indicates clearly the functions not used (to be Blocked / Disabled). Are all default settings validated or revised settings given in the setting document?	☐ YES ☐ NO

B. Power Transformers

1.	Do you use Group A and Group B protections connected to separate DC sources for power transformers	☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	Do you follow CBIP guideline (274 & 296) for protection setting of transformer	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	Do you use duplicated PRD and Bucholtz initiating contact for power transformers at 765kV and 400kV levels	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	Do you classify transformer protections as below in groups: Group A Group B • Biased differential relay Restricted earth fault (REF) relay • PRD , WTI Buchholz Protection, OTI • Back up Protection(HV) Back up Protection(MV) • Over fluxing protection(HV) Over fluxing protection(MV)	☐ YES ☐ NO Group A or B
5.	In case of Breaker & half switching scheme, whether CT associated with Main & Tie Breakers are connected to separate bias winding of the low impedance Biased differential protection in order to avoid false operation due to dissimilar CT response.	☐ YES ☐ NO
6.	Is Restricted earth fault (REF) protection used a high impedance type	☐ YES ☐ NO
7.	Are Main protection relays provided for transformers are of numerical design.	☐ YES ☐ NO
8.	a) Are directional over current & earth fault relays provided as back-up protection of Transformer are of numerical design. b) Do the back-up earth fault relays have harmonic restrain feature	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO
9.	Is Fire protection system (HVW type))/N_2 fire extinguisher system provided for power transformer and functioning	☐ YES ☐ NO
10.	a) Is the Disturbance recorder provided for Transformer feeder b) Whether standalone or built in Main relay c) Whether DR is having automatic fault record download facility to a central PC d) Whether DR is time synchronised with the GPS time synchronising equipment	☐ YES ☐ NO Standalone/built-in ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO

11.	Does the Setting document for the numerical relays (IED) contain all the settings for all functions that are used and indicates clearly the functions not used (to be Blocked / Disabled). Are all default settings validated or revised settings given in the setting document?	☐ YES ☐ NO

C. Shunt Reactors

1.	Do you use Group A and Group B protections connected to separate DC sources for reactors	☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	Do you follow CBIP guideline (274 and 296) for protection setting of reactors	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	Do you use duplicated PRD and Bucholtz initiating contact for Reactors at 765kV and 400kV levels	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	Do you classify Reactor protections as below in groups: Group A — Group B • Biased differential relay • (High impedance type] — R.E.F Protection • PRD , WTI — Buchholz Protection, OTI • Back up impedance protection — O/C & E/F relay	☐ YES ☐ NO Group A or B
5	In case of Breaker & half switching scheme, whether CT associated with Main & Tie Breakers are connected to separate bias winding of the low impedance Biased differential protection in order to avoid false operation due to dissimilar CT response.	☐ YES ☐ NO
6	Is Restricted earth fault (REF) protection used a high impedance type	☐ YES ☐ NO
7	Are Main & back-up protection relays provided for Reactor are of numerical design.	☐ YES ☐ NO
8	Is Fire protection system (HVW type)/N_2 fire extinguisher system provided for Reactor and functioning	☐ YES ☐ NO
9	a) Is the Disturbance recorder and Fault locator provided on all the Shunt Reactors used in 765 kV, 400 kV substations? b) Whether standalone or built in Main relay c) Whether DR is having automatic fault record download facility to a central PC	☐ YES ☐ NO Standalone/built-in ☐ YES ☐ NO
10.	Does the Setting document for the numerical relays (IED) contain all the settings for all functions that are used and indicates clearly the functions not used (to be Blocked / Disabled). Are all default settings validated or revised settings given in the setting document?	☐ YES ☐ NO

D. Bus bars

1.	Bus Bar protection for 765, 400 & 220kV buses is provided	☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	Duplicated Bus bar protection is provided for 765kV and 400kV buses	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	CBIP guideline for Protection (274 and 296) settings is followed	☐ YES ☐ NO
4	In an existing substation if CTs are of different ratios, is biased type bus protection provided.	☐ YES ☐ NO
5	In stations where single bus bar protection is provided, is backup provided by reverse looking elements of distance relays or by second zone elements of remote end distance relays?	☐ YES ☐ NO
6	In case of GIS where burn through time of SF6 is shorter than remote back up protection is the bus bar protection duplicated irrespective of voltage level?	☐ YES ☐ NO
7	Since it is difficult to get shutdowns to allow periodic testing of bus protection, numerical bus protections with self-supervision feature is an answer. Is this followed?	☐ YES ☐ NO
8	Does the Setting document for the numerical relays (IED) contain all the settings for all functions that are used and indicates clearly the functions not used (to be Blocked / Disabled). Are all default settings validated or revised settings given in the setting document?	☐ YES ☐ NO

E. Disturbance Recorder (DR) and Event Logger (EL)

1	a) Is the Disturbance recorder and Fault locator provided on all line feeders of 765, 400 & 220kV substations? b) Whether standalone or built in Main relay c) Whether DR is having automatic fault record download facility to a central PC d) Whether Central PC for DR , EL are powered by Inverter (fed from station DC)	☐ YES ☐ NO Standalone / built-in ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	Whether DR is having the following main signals for lines: Analogue signals: • From CT: IA, IB, IC, IN • From VT: VAN, VBN, VCN • From Aux. VT: V0 Digital Signals • Main 1 Carrier receive • Main 1 Trip • Line O/V Stage I / Stage II • Reactor Fault Trip • Stub Protection Operated. • Main II Trip • Main II Carrier Receive • Direct Trip CH I / II • CB I Status (PH-R, Y & B) • CB II Status (PH R, Y & B) • Bus bar trip • Main / Tie CB LBB Operated • Main / Tie Auto-reclose operated. DR for Transformer / Reactor feeder should contain analog channel like input currents & voltage. Binary signal include all protection trip input, Main & Tie CB status, LBB trip	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	Whether substation (765, 400 , 220kV) is having Event logger facility (standalone or built-in-SAS)	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	Whether GPS based time synchronizing equipment is provided at the substation for time synchronizing of Main relays / DR/ Event logger / SAS/ PMU / Line Current Differential Relays	☐ YES ☐ NO

F. Circuit Breakers

1.	Is breaker fail protection (LBB / BFR) provided for all the Circuit Breakers at 220kV , 400kV & 765kV rating	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	For Circuit Breaker connected to line feeder / transformer feeder, whether operation of LBB / BFR sends direct trip signal to trip remote end breaker ?	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	For lines employing single phase auto reclosing, Is start signal from protection trip to LBB / BFR relay is given on single phase basis?	☐ YES ☐ NO
5.	Is separate relay provided for each breaker and the relay has to be connected from the secondary circuit of the CTs associated with that particular breaker?	☐ YES ☐ NO
6.	Is LBB relay provided with separate DC circuit independent from Group-A and Group-B Protections?	☐ YES ☐ NO

7.	Is the LBB initiation provided with initiating contact independent of CB trip relay contact?	☐ YES ☐ NO
8.	Is Separation maintained between protective relay and CB trip coil DC circuit so that short circuit or blown fuse in the CB circuit will not prevent the protective relay from energizing the LBB scheme?	☐ YES ☐ NO
9.	Is LBB relay initiated by Bus bar protection in addition to other fault sensing relays, since failure of CB to clear a bus fault would result in the loss of entire station if BFP relay is not initiated?	☐ YES ☐ NO
10.	Is tripping logic of the bus bar protection scheme used for LBB protection also?	☐ YES ☐ NO
11.	Are the special considerations provided to ensure proper scheme operation by using Circuit Breaker contact logic in addition to current detectors in cases breaker-fail relaying for low energy faults like buckholz operation?	☐ YES ☐ NO
12.	Are the Current level detectors set as sensitive as the main protection? (Generally setting of 0.2 A is commonly practiced for lines and transformers)	☐ YES ☐ NO
13.	Is timer set considering breaker interrupting time, current detector reset time and a margin? (Generally a timer setting of 200ms has been found to be adequate)	☐ YES ☐ NO
14.	Is the back-up fault clearance time is shorter than the operating time of the remote protections (distance relay Zone-2) ?	☐ YES ☐ NO
15.	Is the breaker failure protection provided with two steps (First stage – retrip own CB, Second stage- Trip all associated CBs). This mitigates unwanted operation of breaker failure protection during maintenance and fault tracing.	☐ YES ☐ NO
16.	Is the breaker failure protection hardware provided is separate from line /transformer feeder protection?	☐ YES ☐ NO

G. Communication systems

1.	a) Do you use PLCC for tele-protection of distance relays at 765, 400 & 220kV feeders b) Specify type of coupling c) Whether redundant PLCC channels provided for 400 & 765kV lines d) Specify number of PLCC channels per circuit : e) Whether dependability & security of each tele-protection channel measured & record kept?	☐ YES ☐ NO (Ph-Ph / Ph-G/ Inter-ckt) ☐ YES ☐ NO (One / two) ☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	a) In case you use OPGW for tele-protection, are they on geographically diversified route for Main-I and Main-II relay? b) Whether dedicated fiber is being used for Main-I / Main-II relay or multiplexed channel are being used.	☐ YES ☐ NO Dedicated / multiplexed

H. Station DC supply systems

1.	Do you have two separate independent DC system (220V or 110V) (Source-A and Source-B)	☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	Do you have two independent DC system (48V) for PLCC (source-A and source-B)	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	There is no mixing of supplies from DC source-A and DC source-B	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	Whether the protection relays and trip circuits are segregated into two independent system fed through fuses from two different DC source	☐ YES ☐ NO

5.	Whether Bay wise distribution of DC supply done in the following way: a) Protection b) CB functions c) Isolator / earth switch functions d) Annunciation / Indications e) Monitoring functions	☐ YES ☐ NO
6	Whether following has been ensured in the cabling: a) Separate cables are used for AC & DC circuits b) Separate cables are used for DC-I & DC-II circuits c) Separate cables are used for different cores of CT and CVT outputs to enhance reliability & security	☐ YES ☐ NO
7	Is guidelines prescribed in CBIP manual 274 & 296 followed in general	☐ YES ☐ NO

I. PERFORMANCE INDICES

1.	Is there a system of periodically measuring Dependability & Security of Protection system (as given in CBIP manual 296) and recorded	☐ YES ☐ NO
2.	Is there a system of periodically measuring Dependability of switchgear associated with Protection system and recorded	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	Is there a process of Root cause analysis of unwanted tripping events	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	Are improvement action like revision of relay setting, better maintenance practices, modernising & retrofitting of switching & protection system taken based on above data?	☐ YES ☐ NO
5.	Is attention also given to DC supply system, tele-protection signaling, healthiness of tripping cables, terminations etc. in order to improve the performance of fault clearance system	☐ YES ☐ NO

J. ADDITIONAL CHECKS FOR SERIES COMPENSATED LINES

1.	What is the operating principle of Main protection employed	☐ Distance ☐ Line Current differential
2.	Are both main-I & Main-II distance relay are numerical design	☐ YES ☐ NO
3.	Are both main-I & Main-II distance relay suitable for Series compensated lines	☐ YES ☐ NO
4.	Are POR tele-protection scheme employed for distance relays	☐ YES ☐ NO
5.	Position of Line VT provided on series compensated line	☐ Between Capacitor and line ☐ Between Capacitor and Bus
6.	What is the under reaching (Zone 1) setting used in teleprotection schemes (Local & Remote end)	% of line length Rationale:
7.	What is the overreaching (Zone 2) setting in used teleprotection schemes	% of line length Rationale:

8.	What kinds of measurement techniques are used to cope with voltage inversion?	☐ Phase locked voltage memory ☐ Intentional time delay Other, specify:
9.	Whether system studies carried out to check the possibility of current inversion due to series compensation	☐ YES ☐ NO
10.	Whether any system studies conducted to find the impact of series compensation on the performance of protections installed on adjacent lines? If yes, how many lines were found to be affected ?. Pl. specify ________________	☐ YES ☐ NO
11	If YES, are the affected protections on adjacent lines changed / setting revised after the introduction of series compensation?	☐ YES ☐ NO
12.	Is dynamic simulation done to fine tune settings of distance relay installed on series compensated double circuit lines?	☐ YES ☐ NO
13.	Whether performance of directional earth fault relay verifies by simulation studies	☐ YES ☐ NO
14.	When is flashover of spark gaps expected?	☐ For protected line Faults up to ohms ☐ For external faults an adjacent lines
15.	Whether measures taken for under/overreach problems at sub-harmonic oscillations?	☐ YES ☐ NO
16.	Whether MOV influence considered while setting the distance relay reach	☐ YES ☐ NO
17.	Have you experienced any security problems (Relay mal-operation) with high frequency transients caused by ☐ Flashover of spark gaps ☐ Line energisation Other, specify:	☐ YES ☐ NO
18.	If YES, how the above problem has been addressed?	________________ --------------------------

By order of the Commission

Secretary
KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

KARANATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Karnataka Electricity Distribution Code (KEDC), 2015.

PREAMBLE:

1. The Distribution Code notified by the Commission along with the Karnataka Electricity Grid Code, 2015 (KEGC, 2015) has replaced the Distribution Code of 2005. Part VI of the Electricity Act deals with Distribution of Electricity containing provisions with respect to Distribution Licensees. Sub-Section (1) of Section 42 of the Act provides that, it shall be the duty of a Distribution Licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical Distribution system in its area of supply in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010, which has come into effect from 03.05.2010, has mandated upon the Distribution Licensees, various functions in the Operating Code and the Schedule and Dispatch Code covering the short-term demand estimation, formulation and implementation of State–of–the-Art demand management schemes for automatic load management like rotational load shedding, demand response (which may include lower Tariff for interruptible loads) etc., to curtail / prevent over drawal from the grid at times of low frequency etc.

Further, the CEA has notified the following Regulations:

(i) Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006.
(ii) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity in the Grid) Regulations, 2007.
(iii) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010.
(iv) Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010.
(v) Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) (Amendments) Regulations, 2010.
(vi) Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.

In view of the foregoing, the following Codes and Standards for the Distribution System are proposed to be revised in order to be consistent with the Regulations of CERC and CEA mentioned above.

a. Distribution Planning Code
b. Distribution System Planning and Security Standards
c. Distribution operation Code
d. Distribution System Construction, Operation and Maintenance Standards
e. Safety Standards for Distribution System

In exercise of powers conferred under clause (zp) of sub-Section (2) of Section 181 read with sub-Section (1) of Section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission hereby makes the following Regulations.

Short title, extent and commencement

(1) These Regulations may be called the KERC (Karnataka Electricity Distribution Code) Regulations, 2015.
(2) These Regulations shall come into force from the date of publication in the official Gazette of Karnataka.
(3) These Regulations shall extend to the whole of the State of Karnataka.

SECTION-1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL:

1.1.1 The Distribution Code consists of the following:

a) "**Distribution Planning Code**" containing the technical and design criteria and procedures to be followed by the Licensee, users and those institutions covered under Section 13 of the Electricity Act, 2003, in the planning and development of the distribution system in his area of supply; and

b) "**Distribution Operation Code**" containing the conditions under which the Distribution Licensee, institutions covered under section 13 of the EA, 2003 and Users shall operate their System.

c) This code also specifies the requirements necessary to maintain the quality, security and safe operation of the system under normal and abnormal conditions.

1.1.2 The "**DISTRIBUTION CODE**" also covers all the technical and operational aspects pertaining to use of distribution system by the specific users (including Transmission Licensee) connected or seeking connection to it.

1.1.3 The Code also covers all the technical and operational aspects pertaining to planning and development of the Distribution and Retail Supply Licensee's distribution system and use of the same by specific Users connected or seeking connection to it. Further, the operation of the distribution system by the Distribution & Retail Supply Licensee, operation of their own plant by the Users (including Transmission Licensee) is also covered in this Code.

1.2 SCOPE:

1.2.1 The provisions of the Distribution Code shall be applicable to all the Distribution Licensees and to all the specific Users of the Licensee's Distribution System and those institutions covered under Section 13 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

1.2.2 Further, the Distribution Licensees and the Users connected to / seeking connection with the distribution system shall comply with the Conditions of Supply of Electricity of the Distribution Licensees in the State of Karnataka and other applicable Regulations relating to supply of electricity.

1.3 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION CODE:

1.3.1 INTRODUCTION:

a) A standing body called ***"Distribution Code Review Panel"*** shall be constituted by the Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited (BESCOM) comprising members as indicated in 1.3.3 (b) in line with the provisions of this Code.

b) No change in this Distribution Code, however small or big, shall be made by the Distribution Licensees without being deliberated upon and agreed to by the Distribution Code Review Panel and thereafter approved by the KERC.

(However, in an unusual situation where normal day to day operation is not possible without revision of some clauses of Distribution Code, a provisional revision may be implemented before approval of KERC is received, but only after discussion at a special Review Panel Meeting convened on emergency basis. KERC should promptly be intimated about the provisional revision. KERC may issue directions required to revise the Distribution Code accordingly as may be specified in those directions and the Distribution Licensee shall promptly comply with any such directions).

1.3.2 OBJECTIVE:

The section defines the method of managing Distribution Code, pursuing of any changes/ modifications required and the responsibilities of the Distribution Licensees and the Users/ Consumers in this regard. This Section facilitates revisions taking into account the views of all parties in an equitable manner.

1.3.3. DISTRIBUTION CODE REVIEW PANEL:

a) The Chairperson and the Members except the Member Secretary shall be part time members of the panel. The review panel shall generally consist of the following members having knowledge and practical experience in technical matters related to electricity supply by utilities.

b) The Chairperson and the Secretary of the Distribution Code Review Panel shall be on rotation basis from among the members of the Distribution Licensees, but at no point of

time the Chairperson and the Secretary shall belong to the same Distribution Licensee. The Secretary shall be a full time Member of the Review Panel. The Members of the Review Panel shall be as follows:

i. One senior technical officer from each Distribution Licensee.
ii. One Member from State Transmission Utility (STU).
iii. One Member from SLDC.
iv. One Member each from among Captive Power Plants, Co-Generation units, conventional and non-conventional generating units representing all such Users in Karnataka State. On completion of tenure, the Member shall be replaced by another person belonging to a different Distribution Licensee's territory.
v. One representative from Small Scale Industries / FKCCI / Consumer Care Society.
vi. Two independent experts in the field of electrical engineering in which one may be from a reputed academic institution.
vii. The members of the Review Panel shall normally have tenure of two years unless he/she ceases for any reason to be member of the Review Panel. Chairperson of the Review Panel and the KERC may jointly consider the replacement of such members
viii. The functioning of the panel shall be coordinated by the Secretary of the Review Panel.
ix. BESCOM shall publish the names of the Members of Review Panel and also inform each Distribution Licensee.
x. The model code of functioning of Review Panel shall be finalized at first meeting of Review Panel in consultation with the KERC.

c) Functions of the Review Panel:

The functions of the Review Panel shall be:

i. To frame its own rules and procedures for conducting its business including forming a standing secretariat and appropriate funding arrangements for the panel with the approval of the KERC.
ii. Maintenance of the Distribution Code and its working under continuous scrutiny and review.
iii. Consideration of all requests for review made by any User and publication of their recommendations for changes in the Distribution Code together with reasons for such changes.
iv. Provide guidance on interpretation and implementation of the Distribution code.
v. Examination of the problems raised by any User as well as resolution of the problems.
vi. Ensuring that the changes/modifications proposed in the Distribution Code are consistent and compatible with Standard Technical Manual or Guidelines, Codes, Laws, Acts, Rules and Regulations in force at that point of time.
vii. Constitution of a sub-Committee for detailed study of various matters pertaining to the Distribution Code and circulation of the findings and recommendations to Review Panel Members and the entities concerned.
viii. Making arrangements for deliberation of the issues (regarding sub-Committee findings and recommendations) in the Review Panel meetings, the time frame as provided by these sub-Committees.
ix. Holding of meetings as required but at least one meeting shall be held in every three months.
x. Holding of meetings by sub-Committees including with any User or with groups of Users to prepare proposals for review panel consideration.
xi. To review the causes of electrical accidents and remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such accidents
xii. Subsequent to any such review made, the Secretary of the Panel shall submit the following to the KERC:
   a) A report on the outcome of any such Review Meeting
   b) Any proposed revision or revisions, the Panel may reasonably think fit for achieving the objectives of the DISTRIBUTION CODE;
   c) All written representations or objections from any Member of the Panel whose views were not acceptable to the Panel.

1.3.4 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES:

In the event, any circumstance not envisaged in the provisions of the Distribution Code arises, the Distribution Licensee shall, to the extent reasonably practicable, consult promptly

in good faith with all the affected Users in an effort to reach an agreement as to the further course of action. If such an agreement cannot be reached within the available time, the Distribution Licensee shall follow a prudent utility practice, keeping in view the nature of the unforeseen circumstance and the technical parameters of the affected User's system. Under such an event, the affected Users shall comply with the instructions given by the Distribution Licensee. The concerned Distribution Licensee shall however refer all such cases for consideration in the next meeting of the Panel.

1.3.5. NON-COMPLIANCE:
The Conditions of Licence require the Distribution Licensee to comply with the provisions of the Distribution Code. The Users are required to comply with the provisions of the Distribution Code, which are applicable to them. Any User or Distribution Licensee to whom the provisions of the Distribution Code apply, and for any reason unable to comply with the same, shall promptly refer the matter to the KERC, justifying his actions. The KERC may grant exemption depending upon the merits of such matter. Non-compliance with the provisions of the Distribution Code without justifiable reasons shall constitute breach of Conditions of Licence.

SECTION 2
2.0 DEFINITIONS

2.1 In this Distribution Code, the following words and expressions shall, unless the subject matter or context otherwise requires or is inconsistent therewith, bear the following meanings**:**

2.1.1 "**Act"** means the Electricity Act, 2003 as amended from time to time;

2.1.2 **"Agreement"** means an Agreement entered into between the User and the Licensee for supply of electricity;

2.1.3 **"Apparatus"** means all the electrical machines, fittings, accessories, and appliances in which electrical conductors are used;

2.1.4 **"Area of Supply"** means the area within which a Distribution Licensee is authorized by his Licence to supply electricity;

2.1.5 "**Bare Conductor"** means a Conductor not covered with insulation;

2.1.6 **"Breakdown"** means an occurrence relating to equipment of the supply system or line, which prevents normal functioning;

2.1.7 **"Captive Power Plant"** means a Power Plant set up by any person to generate electricity primarily for his own use and includes a power plant set up by any Co-operative Society or Association of persons for generating electricity primarily for use of members of such Co-operative Society or Association;

2.1.8 **"C B I P"** means the Central Board of Irrigation and Power;

2.1.9 **"Circuit"** means an arrangement of conductor(s) for the purpose of carrying electrical energy and forming a system or branched system;

2.1.10 **"Coincidence Factor"** means the ratio of coincident peak of a group of connected loads to the sum of peaks of the individual connected loads;

2.1.11 **"Conductor"** means any wire, cable, bar, tube, used for conducting energy and electrically connected to the system;

2.1.12 **"Connected Load"** means the aggregate of manufacturer's rating of all the connected Apparatus, including portable Apparatus, in the consumer's premises. This shall be expressed in KW or KVA. If the ratings are in KVA, the same may be converted to KW by multiplying the KVA with a Power Factor of 0.85 in case of LT and 0.9 in case of HT and EHT supply. If the same or any other Apparatus is rated by the manufacturer in HP, the HP rating shall be converted into KW by multiplying it by 0.746;

2.1.13 **"Connection point /Interconnection"** means a point at which a User's electrical system is connected to the Licensee's Distribution System;

2.1.14 **"Consumer"** means any person who is supplied with electricity for his own use by a Licensee or the Government or by any other person engaged in the business of supplying electricity to public under the Electricity Act, 2003, or any other law for the time being in force and includes any person whose premises are for the time being connected for the purpose of receiving electricity with the works of a Licensee, the Government or such other person, as the case may be;

2.1.15 **“Contract Demand”** means the Maximum KW or KVA agreed to be supplied by the Licensee and indicated in the agreement executed between the parties;

2.1.16 **“Distribution Licensee”** means a Licensee authorized to operate and maintain a distribution System for supplying electricity to the Consumers in his Area of Supply;

2.1.17 **“Distribution System”** means the system of wires and associated facilities between the delivery points on the transmission lines or the generating station connection and the point of connection to the installations of the consumers;

2.1.18 **“Diversity Factor”** means the ratio of the sum of peaks of group of connected loads to the combined peak load of the group;

2.1.19 **“DCC”** means the Distribution Control Centre as established by the Distribution Licensee to carry out the functions specified in the Grid Code and the Distribution Code;

2.1.20 **“Generating company”** means any company or body corporate or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or artificial juridical person, which owns or operates or maintains a generating station;

2.1.21 **“GRID CODE”** means a document describing the philosophy and the responsibilities for planning, development and operation of the Karnataka State grid specified by the K.E.R.C. in accordance with sub-Section 1(h) of Section 86 of the Act;

2.1.22 **“Harmonic”** means the distortion of the main 50 cycle voltage OR current pure sinusoidal wave;

2.1.23 **“High Tension Supply (HT)”** means the nominal Voltage greater than 650 V and lesser than 66 kV;

2.1.24 **“Indian Standards”** means those Standards and specifications approved by the Bureau of Indian Standards;

2.1.25 **“Load Factor”** means the ratio of average load to peak load over a designated period;

2.1.26 **“Low Tension (LT) Supply”** means voltages of 650 volts and below;

2.1.27 **“Operational Metering”** means the monitoring of energy and power supplied to Distribution Licensee from a Transmission substation;

2.1.28 **“Power Factor”** means the ratio of Watts to Volt amperes or the cosine of the electrical angle between voltage and current complexors in an AC circuit (The ratio of Active Power (kW) to Apparent Power (KVA));

2.1.29 **“SLDC”** means the State Load Dispatch Centre established under sub-Section (1) of Section 31 of the Electricity Act, 2003;

2.1.30 **“STU”** means State Transmission Utility specified by the State Government under sub-Section (1) of Section 39 of the Act;

2.1.31 **“Total Harmonic Distortion (%THD)”** means the “Harmonic content” collectively present in a system and expressed as a percentage of the fundamental;

2.1.32 **“Transmission Licensee”** means a Licensee authorized to establish and operate transmission system;

2.1.33 **“Transmission System”** means the System consisting of extra high voltage lines/UG Cables and stations, having design/nominal voltage of 66 KV and above owned or operated by a Transmission Licensee for transmission of electrical power from the generating station / sub-Station bus bars up to the interconnection point with the distribution system. This shall not include any part of the distribution system;

2.1.34 **“User”** means any person having electrical interface with, or using the distribution system of the Distribution Licensee to whom this Code is applicable. Any other Distribution Licensee, institutions covered under Section 13 of the EA 2003 and generating units connected to the distribution system are also included in this term;

2.1.35 **“Voltage Unbalance”** means the deviation between the highest and the lowest line voltage divided by the average line voltage of the three phases;

2.1.36 The words or expressions occurring in this Code but not defined above shall have the same meaning as in the "GRID CODE”, or the Electricity Act, 2003, or in the Rules and Regulations framed under the said Act. In the absence thereof, the meaning commonly understood in the electricity industry shall be applicable.

SECTION-3
3.0 DISTRIBUTION PLANNING CODE

3.1 SCOPE:

3.1.1 The Distribution Planning Code specifies the technical and design criteria and procedure to be followed by the Distribution Licensees and institutions specified under section 13 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for a proper planning and development of the distribution system. This Code is also applicable to the Users of the distribution system for their planning and development in so far as they affect the distribution system.

3.1.2 The requirement of the Users may necessitate extension or reinforcement of the distribution system. In some cases, the same may even require the Distribution Licensee to seek the extension or reinforcement to the capacity of the transmission system at the Connection Point/ Interface Point. This may arise for a number of reasons mentioned below, but not limited to the same:

a) A development by any User in his system already connected to the Distribution System;
b) Introduction of a new Connection Point/ Interface Point between the User's system and the Licensee's system;
c) To increase the capacity of the distribution system for meeting the Security Standards, removal of constraints in operation etc., and accommodate a general increase in Demand.

3.1.3. The development of the distribution system must be planned sufficiently in advance allowing adequate time to obtain the required statutory clearances and consents or way leaves, and for carrying out the detailed engineering, design and construction to be carried out and completed within time schedule . The suitable management techniques shall be implemented allowing for sufficient time for critical activities and to co-ordinate all the activities in an efficient manner. These shall be taken care of at the time of planning itself.

3.2 OBJECTIVES:

3.2.1 The following are the objectives of the Distribution Planning Code:

a) To enable the planning, design and construction of the distribution system for a safe and economical operation with the specified degree of reliability conforming to the following standards:
   (i) Distribution System Planning and Security Standard, as per the CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Lines) Regulations, 2010.
   (ii) Distribution System Construction, Operation and Maintenance Standard, Safety Standard for the Distribution System as per the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.
   (iii) The CEA Grid Connectivity Regulations.
   (iv) Relevant Indian Standard Specifications.
   (v) REC Construction Standards and Manuals.
   (vi) IEEE 519, Recommended Practice for Harmonics Control in Power Systems.
b) To facilitate the use of the distribution system by any User connected to or seeking connection with it.
c) To formulate the technical conditions to be followed by the respective Distribution Licensees and Users in meeting the standards for an efficient operation of the common electrical interface.
d) To formulate the procedure for the exchange of the system planning data between the Distribution Licensee and the Users.
e) To provide the required information to the Users for connection, planning and development of their own system and make them compatible with the distribution system,
f) To enable the Distribution Licensee to co-operate with the STU / Transmission Licensee in furnishing the required data as detailed in the KERC (Karnataka Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2014.

3.3 LOAD DATA:

3.3.1 The Distribution Licensee shall develop load curves for the area fed by the concerned sub-Station of the STU / Transmission Licensee from the metering data available at the connection point. These data shall be compiled for the entire area of supply of the Distribution Licensee, combining the load curves of each sub-Station feeding its distribution system.

3.3.2 The actual energy drawn by the distribution system as recorded in the energy meters installed at connection points shall be reconciled with the actual energy sales. The distribution losses computed from these data shall be furnished to the STU and the KERC every month**.**

3.3.3 All the Users with Demands of 1.0 MW and above seeking connection with the distribution system shall furnish their load data to the Distribution Licensee as detailed in ANNEXURE-1. The Distribution Licensee shall exercise special care to monitor the actual development of loads in respect of consumers desiring to avail loads of 1.0 MW and above at a single point including prospective Open Access Customers. The Distribution Licensee on his part shall furnish relevant system data as detailed in ANNEXURE- 2 on payment basis, if required by the User seeking connection to his distribution system. The Distribution Licensee shall update the system data regularly and at least once a year.

3.4 FORECAST METHODOLOGY :

Load forecasting shall be carried as per the KERC (load forecast) Regulations, 2009; not-inconsistent with the above Regulations the following may be adhered to:

3.4.1 The forecast of demand (Active and Reactive) shall be done after considering the previous five financial years as base and projecting the demand for the succeeding five years, duly considering the overall development of the various sectors in his area of supply during the period in accordance with the Government policy and economic growth etc.

3.4.2 The Distribution Licensee in the State, in respect of his area of supply, shall make a short-term forecast and long-term forecast with perspective for peak load and energy requirements in accordance with the procedure stipulated in the K.E.R.C. (Load Forecast) Regulations, 2009.

3.4.3 The projections shall take into account the assumed normal growth for non-specific loads, specific and identified loads of 1 MW and above, and the effects of Demand Side Management, if any, energy conservation measures, reduction of Distribution system losses and also the impact of Distributed Generation and standalone systems. The peak load requirements at each connection Point / Interface Point shall be estimated which will essentially ensure that the STU may determine the corrective measures to be taken to maintain the adequacy of the capacity in the transmission system upto the Connection Point / Interface Point. This will facilitate the Transmission Licensee to develop the compatible transmission system. However, if the Distribution Licensee receives power at a number of Connection Points / Interface Points in a compact area, which are interconnected in a ring, then such Distribution Licensee shall forward the overall short term demand forecast at each Connection Point / Interface Point with the variation or tolerance as mutually discussed and agreed upon with the STU.

3.4.4 Energy sales in each tariff class shall be projected in the forecast period over the corresponding figures relating to the base year by adopting an appropriate statistical method.

3.4.5 The aggregate energy and peak load requirements for the area of supply shall be estimated. The Distribution Licensee shall forward the short term demand forecast for each Connection Point / Interface Point for peak load requirement as well as aggregate and peak load demand for his area of supply on an annual basis to the STU and the K.E.R.C. along with the following details on the basis of which the forecast is made.

a) Data,
b) Methodology,
c) Assumptions.

3.4.6 It shall be the responsibility of all the Distribution Licensees to fully co-operate with the STU in preparation of demand forecasts for the entire Karnataka State. The Distribution Licensees shall furnish the peak load and energy forecasts to the STU for a period of 15 years in order to enable the STU in formulating the perspective Transmission Plan for the State.

3.4.7 The Distribution Licensee may adopt a load forecasting methodology like ***i) Trend analysis, ii) Multivariable regression/ Econometric iii) Partial end use method, iv) scenario approach etc., d***ifferent from that adopted by CEA (in its EPS), substantiating the reasons for deviations.

3.5 PERSPECTIVE PLAN:

The Distribution Licensee shall file for Commission's approval a Perspective Plan on 1st April of the year preceding the first year of the Control period. The Perspective Plan shall be for a period of five years coinciding with the **5 year plan** period of the Country and thereafter shall be for a period of 5 years in future. The Perspective Plan for the Control Period shall inter alia contain the Sales Forecast, Power Procurement Plan and a Capital Investment Plan in

accordance with the Practice Directions issued by the Commission in respect of capital investment programme and also consistent with the Regulations on Load Forecast. Further, the Distribution Licensee shall also revise the Perspective Plan every year taking into consideration of the changes occurred during the previous year and submit to the Commission as a rolling plan.

3.6 TECHNICAL AND DESIGN CRITERIA:

3.6.1 The Distribution Licensee shall plan and develop his distribution system on the basis of the technical and design criteria as follows:

a) The load demand of all the existing Users connected to / seeking connection with the Distribution Licensee's system shall be taken into consideration. All the Apparatus and circuits shall have adequate capacity to cater to their needs of electricity in a safe, economical and reliable manner. The Distribution Licensee shall assess and forecast the load demand of each category of consumers in his area of supply on an annual basis or more frequently as required.

b) The Distribution Licensee shall take into account during the load forecast usage of electricity by the Users and the way they use electrical energy and other alternative sources of energy in his area of supply. The load forecasting shall take into account all these along with other conservation programs and the Demand Side Management or off-peak usage programs which the Licensee may sponsor, resulting in reduction of energy and peak demand of the consumers over the years.

c) The Distribution Licensee shall implement an appropriate load research program for the systematic collection of data describing Consumers' energy usage patterns and analysis of these data for energy and demand forecast. For this purpose, the consumers shall be divided into the following categories :

i. Domestic sector,
ii. Commercial sector,
iii. Agricultural sector,
iv. Industrial sector,
v. Lift Irrigation,
vi. Water supply and
vii. Street light.

d) The pattern of energy consumed by each sector and the load demand, the period of peak demand etc., shall be made on sample surveys taking representative samples from each sector for its different seasonal requirements. A suitable questionnaire shall be prepared for these sample surveys and the data obtained shall be analyzed using suitable statistical models. Based on this, load profiles shall be drawn implementing Demand Side Management (DSM) techniques to match the availability from time to time.

3.6.2 The load research program shall assess the following:

a) Demand at the time of system peak, daily, monthly, seasonal or annual,
b) Hourly demand for the day of the system peak, monthly, seasonal or annual,
c) Category wise Diversity Factor or the Coincidence Factor and Load Factor,
d) Total energy consumption for each category by day, month, season or year,
e) Category wise non-coincident peak demand.
f) The reactive power consumption at various sub-Stations catering to distribution system.

3.6.3 Based on the results of the above analysis the load forecast shall be made using appropriate modern forecasting tools wherever applicable.

3.6.4 The optimum circuit loading and the maximum number of circuits at any electrical interface between the distribution and transmission systems shall conform to the Distribution System Planning and Security Standard, Distribution System Construction, Operation and Maintenance Standard, and Safety Standard for Distribution System which forms an integral part of this Code.

3.6.5 As far as practicable, separate circuits shall be provided for the following:

a) Urban non-industrial power supply,
b) Urban industrial power supply,
c) Rural Supply:
i. Rural agriculture supply and
ii. Rural non-agriculture supply

3.6.6 The loads shall be arranged as far as possible in discrete load blocks to facilitate load management during emergency operations.

3.6.7 The digital maps of distribution network shall be developed for each of the following preferably by conducting GPS survey which is easier, fast, accurate and economical:

a) 33 kV network of complete distribution system indicating distance, type and size of conductor /size of U.G cable with single core or 3-core for lines and sub-Station particulars with Single Line Diagram (SLD).
b) The feeder-wise 11 kV lines/cables indicating the distance, type and size of conductor /U.G cable, location and capacity of DTCs.
c) The DTC wise L.T .line /cables with number of Consumers and connected load on each of L.T. support / L.T. feeder pillar Box.

3.6.8 Consumer indexing:

a) The last mile of a distribution network is the pole or support in overhead system or the service pillar / feeder pillar box in underground cable distribution system. Hence, the consumer indexing has to be done with respect to the last mile of the distribution network. The integration of consumer indexing /information with DTC wise distribution network system is key to providing good consumer services and enables the utility to know how each consumer is fed normally and also on real time basis.
b) The integration of consumer index with the distribution network will help to operate the distribution network better in the manner to simulate the network to estimate the voltage profile across the network and identify low voltage pockets without actually visiting consumer installation and measuring voltages. This will also facilitate conducting energy audit by estimating correctly the energy sales on the 11 kV Feeder / DTC and account for energy supplied to the 11 kV Feeder / DTC.

3.6.9 The load flow studies shall be conducted using Distribution Analysis Software (DAS) by properly modeling the distribution system to identify the optimal selection of conductors, capacity and location of Capacitors for reactive compensation and DTCs with appropriate capacities in order to provide quality power supply at voltages within permissible voltage regulations and to have the technical energy losses within permissible limits.

3.6.10 The following parameters of equipment and system designs shall be standardized to facilitate easy replacement and reduction of inventories of spares in stores:

a) Capacities of 33/11kV and 11/0.4 kV Transformers,
b) 33 kV sub-Station Layouts and 11kV Distribution Transformer Centers,
c) Pole mounted sub-Stations,
d) Sizes of Bus bars,
e) Capacities and ratings of Circuit Breakers and Instrument Transformers,
f) Earthing,
g) Lightning Arresters,
h) Control Panels with HT and LT Protections,
i) Station Batteries,
j) Fire Extinguishers.

3.6.11 The planning of the distribution system shall always keep in view the technically feasible and economically viable solutions without sacrificing the requirements of Security, Reliability and Safety Standards.

3.6.12 The Distribution Licensee shall plan the distribution system expansion and reinforcement keeping the following in view along with all other measures to accommodate and adoption of new and evolving technology:

a) To provide reliable and quality power supply by maintaining voltage regulation within permissible limits at all consumer installations, this facilitates bringing down the energy losses within permissible limits.
b) Maintaining optimal ratio of HT and LT line lengths to facilitate bringing down the distribution losses to less than 10%.
c) Use of Aerial Bunched Conductors,
d) Underground Cables,
e) Optimizing the number of distribution transformers and their location at the electrical load centers,
f) Balancing of the loads on each of the phases of supply in LT lines,
g) Power factor correction.

3.6.13 ENERGY AUDIT:

The Distribution Licensee shall create responsibility centres for energy audit. Distribution sub-Division and Division in charge of Operation and Maintenance shall be made as responsibility centres and accountable for the energy input and sales in their respective areas. They shall also compute month / year wise distribution losses and prepare energy balance sheets of their respective areas. Appropriate meters shall be fixed to incoming / outgoing feeders in the area identified for each such responsibility centre with a capability of storing half hourly load survey and Tariff metering data for 35 days by creating ring fencing.

The Division shall carry out energy audit of its total system duly compiling the data and analysis carried out in each sub-Division. The energy received at each sub-Station shall be measured at the 11 kV terminals of all the outgoing feeders installed with appropriate energy meters such that the energy supplied to each feeder is accurately measured. It shall be compared with the corresponding figures of monthly energy sales and feeder wise distribution loss shall be computed. The total losses thus computed shall be segregated for technical losses and commercial losses to facilitate initiation of the remedial measures for reduction of both technical and commercial losses separately. In case the Distribution Licensee has adopted ring main system at 11kV and there is difficulty in determining the distribution losses for each feeder, then the Distribution Licensee shall conduct energy audit for such Area of Supply.

DTC wise energy audit: the ETV meter shall be provided at secondary side of all DTCs and the monthly meter readings of all installations catered by the DTC shall be taken on the same day along with the meter reading of DTC. The month-wise DTC wise energy audit shall be conducted to facilitate reduction of commercial and technical losses. The consolidated Division wise, 11kV feeder wise, and DTC wise energy audit in which the loss level is more than the target level shall be furnished to the Commission on a monthly basis.

3.7 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PLANNING AND SECURITY STANDARDS

3.7.1 SCOPE:

3.7.2 This Standard specifies the guidelines for planning methodology of the distribution system.

The scope of this standard covers the distribution system comprising of Power Lines and Sub-Stations from 33 KV down to 400 / 230 Volts in respect of the following aspects.

3.8 BASIC INSULATION LEVEL (BIL) and BASIC SWITCHING INSULATION LEVEL (BSL) :

All the equipment in the Sub-Stations shall be designed to with stand the BIL values:

No	/oltage	BIL(Ligtning Impulse voltage in kVp (1.2/50 micro second)	BSL (Power frequency withstand voltage in kV rms)
1	33 kV	170	90
2	11 kV	75	28

The Basic Insulation Level (BIL) of the equipment to be installed in the distribution system shall be adequate to withstand the lightning surges. Lightning Arresters shall be provided for all the Transformers (power Transformers 33/11 kV and distribution Transformers 11/0.4 KV) and 33 kV and 11 kV lines. The lightning protection system to other equipment in the Sub-Station by shield wires or lightning masts shall be provided.

3.9 QUALITY OF POWER SUPPLY:

3.9.1 Voltage:

The distribution system shall conform to the design value of voltage parameter as indicated in the table below as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010.

TABLE

Parameter	33kV	11 kV	0.415 kV
Nominal System Voltage(kV)	33	11	0.415
Highest System Voltage(kV)	36	12	0.450
System Earthing	Solidly earthed system	Solidly earthed system	Solidly earthed system
Lightning Impulse withstand Voltage (KV_{Peak})	170	75	-----
Power Frequency withstand Voltage(KV_{rms}) in dry condition	90	28	3

3.9.2 Voltage and Current Harmonics :

The limiting values of voltage and system shall conform to the values specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 as amended from time to time.

a) The total harmonic distortion for voltage at the connection point shall not exceed 5% with no individual harmonic higher than 3%.
b) The total harmonic distortion for current drawn from the transmission system at connection point shall not exceed 8%.
c) The respective User responsible for generating harmonics adversely affecting the distribution system shall be responsible for appropriate correction.

3.10 PLANNING PROCEDURE:

The distribution system shall be planned and developed in such a way that the system should be capable of meeting the requirement of all categories of Consumers including open access customers with a safe, reliable, economical and quality supply of electricity. The distribution system shall conform to the statutory requirements of

i) The Electricity Act, 2003,
ii) The Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007,
iii) The Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010,
iv) The Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.
v) The Central Electricity Authority (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2011,

3.11 SERVICE AREA OF A DISTRIBUTION NETWORK:

11kV feeders taken from a Sub-Station shall to the extent possible linked to another feeder extended from another Sub-Station to enhance reliability. Disconnecting switches (Group Operating Switches) shall be installed at appropriate locations to facilitate opening of the faulty sections and enable continuity of power supply to the maximum number of consumers in the healthy section. The sizes of conductors shall be so chosen to enable supply of electricity from either end of the feeder i.e., normally each line shall be loaded up to 60% of line capacity to facilitate changeover of the loads from either side in case of exigency.

For U.G. cable power distribution system, the Ring Main concept of connecting the feeders between the same Sub-Station bus with separate switchgear or between two Sub-Stations, it is preferable to connect between two separate Sub-Stations to improve power supply reliability. The loads on any section of the U.G. cable shall be limited to 60% of its capacity by proper designing of the size of the UG cable to facilitate changeover of loads in case of exigencies.

3.11.1 The Distribution Licensee shall take suitable measures, sufficiently in advance, to strengthen the network/ expansion to cater to the new/anticipated loads in order to maintain voltage regulation and energy losses within permissible limits.

3.11.2 Creation of digital map is the first step in computer aided distribution planning for asset mapping and efficient asset management. The Distribution Analysis Software shall be used for both distribution system strengthening and expansion which facilitate examining various alternate proposals by conducting load flow studies and techno-economical analysis and to select technically feasible and economically viable least cost alternate proposal in the following order of priority.

a) Reactive power compensation (Providing a proper capacity of capacitor Banks at appropriate locations)
b) The voltage regulation limits for all loading conditions.
c) Reconfiguration of lines
d) Re-conductoring of lines.
e) Drawing a parallel line for load bifurcation
f) Providing additional Sub-Stations/ DTCs of appropriate capacity at optimal locations.

3.12 DESIGN CRITERIA FOR DISTRIBUTION LINES:

3.12.1 The Distribution Licensee shall design and construct distribution system for providing reliable power supply using overhead / underground / AB cable in radial / loop system as per the CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010.

a) Depending on site conditions such as lines passing through vegetations or narrow streets, instead of conventional HT and LT lines, aerial bunched cables or UG cables shall be laid.
b) Vertical configuration can also be adopted where constraints exist for obtaining the required horizontal clearances.
c) Spans for the lines shall also be so chosen that, the stress on the conductors, poles and insulators does not exceed design limits.
d) To prevent loose contact and consequent heating and failure of joints and jump connections, appropriate connectors, P.G. clamps, wedge type clamps for jump connections and jointing sleeves by using twisting wrenches for conductor joints shall be used.
e) All the HT and LT lines with bare conductors, aerial bunched cables or UG cables shall be constructed in accordance with the relevant REC, CEA and other Standards.

The following Standards shall be adopted for planning and design purposes:

a) The design and construction of overhead lines with bare conductors shall be generally in accordance with IS 5613 Part I, Sections 1 and 2.
b) To prevent accidental short circuit due to galloping of conductors, vertical configuration of conductors for LT distribution lines shall preferably be adopted in open areas (rural parts) encountering with high wind velocities.
c) The maximum length of HT and LT lines shall be limited to achieve satisfactory voltage regulation to ensure quality of power supply as specified in Para 3.8.
d) The design and construction of overhead lines with AB cables shall be generally in accordance with REC Specifications 32 and IS 14255.
e) The design and laying of underground cables shall be generally in accordance with IS: 1255.

3.12.2 The line supports can be of steel, wood, RCC, PCC/PSC. The RCC, PCC/PSC poles are preferred over the other two considering the cost and field condition and the factor of safety as per the CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010. The choice of the size of conductor for a line shall be made based on the following criteria:

a) Optimal size of the conductors, type of conductor viz., Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced (ACSR), All Aluminum Alloy Conductors (AAAC) and number of circuits of the line shall be decided by conducting load flow studies using DAS software for various alternates and techno-economical analysis, considering the power to be transmitted. The field conditions and the factor of safety as per the CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010 are also to be considered.
b) Length of Line;
c) Line Voltage;
d) Permissible voltage regulation;

e) Mechanical strength;
f) In coastal areas and other areas where severe corrosion is expected due to heavy rainfall and / or salinity in the atmosphere, AAAC only shall be used.

3.13 RELIABILITY ANALYSIS:
Reliability Index should be computed as indicated in the following clauses:

3.13.1 The following reliability indices shall be computed by the Distribution Licensee in respect of his area of supply every month and the reports shall be furnished to the Commission.

a) **CAIDI:** means the '*Customer Average Interruption Duration Index*' which is the average time taken for ***supply*** to be restored to a ***customer*** when an unplanned ***interruption*** has occurred, calculated as the sum of the duration of each ***customer interruption*** (in minutes), divided by the total number of ***customer interruptions*** (***SAIDI*** divided by ***SAIFI***), unless, otherwise, stated ***CAIDI*** excludes ***momentary interruptions***.

This index is the average duration of an interruption of supply for a Consumer, who experiences the interruptions of supply annually. This index can be calculated for a group of consumers of an area catered by a Sub-Station or a specified area as follows:

i. For the Transmission Licensee's transmission line failure:

Sum of the product of number of consumers affected from each feeder emanating from the Sub-Stations in the service area affected by the failure of the transmission line and the duration of interruption to each of them
CAIDI = --
Total number of consumers in the service area

ii. For the Distribution Licensee's 11kV feeder failure:

Sum of the product of number of consumers affected from each feeder emanating from the Sub-Stations affected in the service area by the failure of power supply and the duration of interruption to each of them.
CAIDI = --
Total number of consumers in the service area

b) **System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI): -** This index is the average number of interruptions of supply that a consumer experiences annually. This is calculated in the similar manner as above except that instead of duration of interruptions, the number of interruptions shall be used.

Sum of connected load of feeder X number of sustained interruptions of that feeder in the month.
SAIFI = --
Total connected load on all feeders

The following factors, which affect reliability indices, shall be considered

- Momentary incoming supply failures due to transient faults
- Momentary interruptions in 33 and 11 KV feeders due to transient faults
- Breakdown of LT feeders
- Prearranged shutdowns on lines and feeders
- Blowing out of distribution transformer fuses
- Individual fuse-off calls

3.13.2 The following data shall be collected and submitted to the Commission every month

a) Feeder wise data on the number and duration of interruptions
b) Number and duration of interruptions caused on account of failure of power supply at the Substation due to failure of any equipment or failure of supply to the Substation itself.
c) Duration and number of interruptions due to defects / faults in the distribution transformer centre including failure of transformer.
d) Duration and number of interruptions due to defects/faults in LT distribution system.
e) Total number of consumer complaints received and attended.

3.14 STANDARDIZATION OF DESIGN OF DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS:

3.14.1 The size / capacity of distribution transformers shall be as per the relevant Bureau of Indian Standards. While selecting the transformer, due regard should be given to the star ratings issued by the BEE depending upon the field conditions. As an initial step, the various technical parameters required for the design shall be incorporated in the specifications based on the experience gained regarding the performance among the various designs so far adopted. Later, standard designs of the transformers and their detailed construction drawings shall be evolved based on the performance of these transformers. These shall be adopted for future procurement. This also ensures the interchangeability of components of similar transformers manufactured by different manufacturers.

3.14.2 **Quality Control & Quality Assurance**

A strict quality assurance and quality system management shall be enforced to facilitate the quality of equipment and materials. The Quality Management System to be followed shall be built around a philosophy of "**prevention**" rather "**detection and cure**". The various steps involved in the Quality System Management are:

a) Inclusion of quality requirement in the contract and selection of good quality Vendors/sub-Vendors.
b) Approval of unambiguous Manufacturing Quality Plan (MQP).
c) Finalization of Field Quality Plan (FQP) ensuring regular, timely and consistent inspection at various stages, viz., raw material, during in- process stage and final inspection and testing prior to dispatch.
d) Analyze the equipment failures in association with Engineering & Operation services departments and use feedback for improvement of system.
e) Implementation of Quality Systems & Procedures as per ISO – 9001 for system of Vendor and sub-Vendor Approvals.
f) The list of approved sub-Vendors are to be maintained for all the equipment, materials supply and erection works irrespective of the fact whether the Technical Qualifying Requirements are specified in the contract or not. The contractors can choose any sub-Vendor from the list of a large number of sub-Vendors, with a full transparency. The list is to be continuously revised based on the feedback obtained from the inspection reports, surveillance audits and failure reports, etc.

3.14.3 Manufacturing Quality Plan

a) A standard format is to be developed for the approval of Manufacturing Quality Plan (MQP) which includes the quality requirements at the raw material stage, in-process testing and final inspection and testing requirements as per technical specifications of the contract and good engineering practices of the industry.
b) This document has to be self-sufficient and it should include sample size, acceptance norms, place of testing, requirements of test reports and hold point beyond which the work can progress only after clearance from the utility by standardizing the various testing requirements and procedures. It is to be ensured that it is not biased towards any particular manufacturer. These MQP(s) may be approved for a period of three years instead of approval on contract-to-contract basis.

c) A good Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) shall be aimed at the following:
   i. Good quality of raw materials;
   ii. Quality control during manufacturing and routine tests;
   iii. Acceptance tests at the time of taking delivery;
   iv. Inspection and tests on transformers received at stores on random sampling;
   v. Test on one transformer in a lot selected at random. The transformer should be completely dismantled. The quality of core, coil, insulation etc., physically inspected and samples of insulation and other components etc., used shall be tested and the whole lot rejected, if the sample transformer does not comply with any of the provisions of specifications.

3.15 STANDARDIZATION OF SUB-STATION LAYOUTS:

The Distribution Licensee shall develop standard layouts for the Sub-Stations of 33/11 kV and 11kV/400 volts duly complying with the requirements as specified in the Central

Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010.

3.15.1 **11 KV / 433 V – 3 Phase Distribution Transformer Centers**.

a) The Distribution transformers up to 250 KVA capacity other than those meant for indoor application shall normally be pole mounted.
b) The layout of distribution transformer centres shall generally conform to the relevant REC Construction Standards.
c) The distribution transformers shall be located close to the electrical load centre of the load fed by it.
d) The distribution transformers above 250 KVA capacity shall be plinth mounted.
e) MCCBs of suitable rating shall be provided on the secondary side of the transformers above 100 KVA. Fuse units of suitable rating shall be provided for transformers upto and including 100 KVA. HRC fuses are to be provided wherever the short circuit levels are high.
f) Wherever the 400 / 230 volt distribution lines pass through thickly populated residential areas and roads with heavy traffic, Earth Leakage Circuit Breakers of appropriate rating shall be provided to the secondary circuits of the distribution transformers.
g) Suitable measures shall be taken sufficiently in advance, to augment the capacity of the feeders and installation of additional transformer centres in the event the specified voltage regulation limits are exceeded.

3.15.2 All the 33 KV, and 11 KV feeders and secondary side of DTCs shall be provided with ETV meters having a memory of 15/30 minutes load survey & billing parameters for 35 days with a provision of RS 232 Port to download data from the ETV meter.

3.16 REACTIVE POWER COMPENSATION:

3.16.1 Shunt capacitors of un-switched / switched type shall be installed at the appropriate places in the distribution system for power factor improvement (Pf-0.9), maintaining satisfactory voltage profile as specified in 3.8 and reduction of sub-transmission and distribution Losses. The optimization for the size and location of the capacitor installations shall be achieved by conducting studies using Distribution Analysis Software. Suitable precautionary measures, such as automatic switching off of capacitor banks etc., shall be adopted to avoid over voltages during light load periods.

3.17 SERVICE MAINS:

The service mains to consumers shall be laid in accordance with the CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010, and the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.

3.18 METERING ARRANGEMENT:

a) The metering for 230 volts single-phase supply shall be provided on a suitable board, located in such a place protected from sun and rain and shall be in a convenient position for taking readings. The meter shall be housed in a suitable meter housing box with provision to provide additional seals. For 400 volts three phase supply, the meters and associated metering equipment including connections shall be enclosed in a suitable meter housing box. The meter housing box shall be of sufficient strength and design with locking and sealing and shall have adequate provision for heat dissipation with the required electrical clearances. The design shall permit readings to be taken without access to the meter or its connections.
b) For HT consumers, the meters, maximum demand indicators, and secondary connections, shall be housed in a separate compartment and other secondary apparatus such as instrument transformers and connections required shall be housed in a separate metering compartment, which shall be locked and sealed to prevent tampering.
c) The HT metering cubicle shall be suitable for cable entry on both sides or at least on one side preferably on power supply incoming side. No fuses are permitted in the secondary circuits of the instrument transformers i.e., both CTs and PTs. The metering cubicle shall be painted with suitable epoxy paint for installation in coastal areas having saline weather conditions and other areas experiencing heavy rainfall / pollution. The instrument transformers shall be of fixed ratio and shall not have any taps. The primary current rating of the current transformers shall match with the normal full load current and the saturation point of the core shall be higher than the maximum current that may occur due to simultaneous full load operation of all the connected equipment.

d) For EHT consumers, the secondary terminals of the instrument transformers shall be locked and sealed and the secondary wires brought out in a suitable GI conduit pipe up to the metering panel. There shall be no screwed joints in the conduit pipes and the joints, if any, shall be welded. The energy meters shall be, as close to the instrument transformers as possible and in no case shall exceed ten (10) metres in length. The metering panel shall be housed in a weather proof enclosure with a lock and sealing arrangement.
e) Provision for remote reading of meters for LT, HT and EHT installations shall be provided wherever considered necessary by the licensee.

3.19 SECURITY STANDARDS:

The distribution system shall be planned and maintained so as to fulfill the following security standards except under Force Majeure conditions beyond the reasonable control of the Distribution Licensee.

a) The feeders, feeding important loads such as Hospitals, water supply, Crematoria, Airports, Railway Stations, and the like shall be planned to have a selective switching system, so that selective switching can be operated to transfer the load on to an alternate healthy feeder. Appropriate safety precautions shall invariably be taken in this regard. In case of failure of the feeder, these switches shall be operated immediately either manually or automatically depending on the importance of the load.
b) The feeders connected to important industries/institutions which are very sensitive to interruption of even a short duration, shall be planned to have automatic switchover to an alternate healthy feeder in case of failure of supply.
c) Loading in any current carrying component of the distribution system (e.g. conductors, joints, transformers, switchgear, cables and other apparatus) shall not exceed 75% of their respective thermal limit in case of radial feeding and 60% of their respective thermal limit in ring main feeding system.
d) The rupturing capacity of the switchgear employed in the system shall have at least 25% more capacity than the short circuit level computed even considering the anticipated future development of the system.
e) Provision shall be made to every feeder, either primary or secondary, to manually switch over to the immediately available feeder of the same voltage class available in the vicinity. Provision shall be made in the design itself for any feeder to share at least 50% of the loads of the adjacent feeder during emergencies.
f) In case of single contingency failure of any Sub-Station equipment controlling outgoing 11KV feeders, the load interrupted shall not generally exceed 20% of the total demand on the substation.
g) There shall be at least two numbers of transformers of similar rating in every 33/11kV Sub-Station.
h) In every Sub-Station of capacity 10 MVA and above there shall be a provision for obtaining alternate 33 KV supply to the Sub-Station in case of a failure in the incoming supply.

3.20 SAFETY STANDARDS FOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

3.20.1 The distribution system shall conform to the following Regulations as specified by the Central Electricity Authority:

a) The Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.
b) The Central Electricity Authority (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2011.

SECTION 4

4.0. DISTRIBUTION OPERATION CODE

4.1 SCOPE:

a) This Code contains the procedures and practices to be followed for a safe and efficient operation of the distribution system by the Distribution Licensee and by the Users of the distribution system of their electrical plant and lines which are connected to the Distribution Licensee's distribution system. This shall also applicable to any electrical interface with other Distribution Licensees.

b) The following aspects of operation are covered in this Section:

i. Demand Estimation,
ii. Outage Planning,
iii. Contingency Planning,
iv. Demand Management and Load Shedding,
v. Interface with any Generating Plants
vi. Communication
vii. Monitoring and control of Voltage, Frequency and Power Factor,
viii. Safety Co-ordination,
ix. Major Incident and Accident reporting,
x. Maintenance and Testing,
xi. Tools and Spares,
xii. Training.
xiii. Interface with adjoining Distribution Licensees

4.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRIBUTION CONTROL CENTRES (DCC)

4.2.1 Each Distribution Licensee shall establish DCC in his area of supply to help in focused monitoring and to enable collection of data on the quantum of power and energy flow at the interface points and to interact with SLDC. This is essential to enable the State Load Dispatch Centre to coordinate with the ALDC directly in order to streamline the procedures for efficient operation of the distribution system.

4.3 Functions of DCC :

a) To carry out the directions issued by the State Load Dispatch Centre in the matter of system operation and demand monitoring and control in his area of supply.
b) For identifying blocks of load to facilitate shedding of load in rotation as may be necessary for achieving control of frequency for load generation balance. The 11kV feeders are to be grouped in such a way to avoid repeated interruptions to same set of consumers.
c) Monitoring and accounting the drawal of energy by the Distribution Licensee in his area of supply.
d) In order to carry out the above functions, the DCC shall have the required communication facilities with all the interface points and the State Load Dispatch Centre, Management and other Users.

4.4 DEMAND ESTIMATION

4.4.1 The DCC shall estimate the hourly and daily demands at each point of interconnection on a day ahead basis based on the data of previous day and the changes that are expected due to climate change and other factors and furnish the same to SLDC.

4.5 OUTAGE PLANNING:

4.5.1 The Distribution Licensee shall furnish its proposed outage programs to the DCC for onward transmission to the SLDC and the Transmission Licensee on a month-ahead basis.

4.5.2 The outage program shall indicate duration and extent of load affected. It should contain identification of lines and equipment of the Distribution System proposed to be taken out of service, date of start of outage, duration of outage, quantum of load affected.

4.5.3 The outage plan proposed by the Licensee shall be in coordination with the Transmission outage plan.

4.5.4 The above procedure shall not apply under emergency situation requiring immediate isolation of any part of the distribution system because of storm, danger to human life, danger to equipment etc., under the following circumstances:

a) Disconnection to be effected on any User installation due to violation of Agreement. In this case the SLDC shall be informed wherever the load to the extent of 5 MW or more is affected.

4.6 CONTINGENCY PLANNING:

In case of blackout of any area of the distribution system the Licensee shall restore the loads as per the instructions of SLDC.

4.6.1 A contingency situation may arise in the event of a total or partial blackout in the transmission system. A contingency may also arise on a part of the distribution system due to local breakdown in the distribution system itself. It may also arise due to a breakdown in the apparatus of the Transmission Licensee at the point of interconnection.

4.6.2 Distribution System Failure:

a) Interruptions of power supply in any part of the distribution system lasting for the period as specified in the KERC (Licensees' Standards of Performance) Regulations, 2004 and its amendments from time to time, due to breakdown in any part of the distribution system may be termed as distribution system failure.

b) The Distribution Licensee shall evolve a restoration process for such a distribution system failure.

4.6.3 Failure of the Apparatus of the Transmission Licensee:

i) The Distribution Licensee shall immediately contact the authorized person at the Sub-Station of the Transmission Licensee, and assess the probable period of restoration and the probable restriction of load drawal from the affected Substation.

ii) The Distribution Licensee shall carry out the Demand Management Plan in accordance with SLDC instructions.

4.7 DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND LOAD SHEDDING:

4.7.1 DCC shall resort to temporary load shedding for maintaining the load generation balance as instructed by the SLDC. This may also be necessary due to loss of any circuit or equipment or any other operational contingency.

4.7.2 The DCC shall estimate Loads that may be shed in discrete blocks at each Interconnection Point in consultation with the Users supplied through independent circuits as required and submit the same to the SLDC. Such Users shall cooperate with the Licensee in this regard. The DCC shall work out the sequence of load shedding operations and the detailed procedure shall be furnished to the SLDC and to the person in-charge of Sub-Stations concerned where such load shedding has to be carried out. In case of automatic load shedding through under-frequency relays, the circuits and the amount of load to be interrupted with corresponding relay settings shall be intimated to the SLDC and persons in charge of the Sub-Stations of the Distribution Licensee as necessary.

4.7.3 If the duration of load shedding to any part of the distribution system is likely to exceed 60 minutes, the affected consumers with Contract Demand of 1 MW & above, the essential services such as Hospitals, Public Water Works and other consumers of the area etc., shall be intimated immediately through SMS.

4.8 INTERFACE WITH SMALL GENERATING UNITS INCLUDING CGPs:

Any Generating Unit which is in synchronization with the distribution system shall abide by the provisions of this Code.

4.9 METERING AND PROTECTION:

4.9.1 METERING: - All Interface meters, consumer meters and energy accounting and audit meters shall conform to the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2010 as amended from time to time.

4.9.2 PROTECTION: - Protection system and its co-ordination shall conform to the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 as applicable to the distribution system and bulk consumers, as amended from time to time.

4.10 COMMUNICATION:

Reliable communication links shall be established by the Licensee for exchange of data, information and operating instructions with SLDC, Transmission Licensee, Generating Companies and Users with a demand of 1 MW and above.

4.11 VOLTAGE AND POWER FACTOR MONITORING AND CONTROL:

4.11.1 The Distribution Licensee shall take such measures as are necessary to maintain the Voltage and Power Factor at permissible limits within his area of operation.

4.11.2 The Distribution Licensee shall take measures to maintain a Power Factor of not less than 0.9 on each feeder at the Substation and for this purpose shall install capacitors of appropriate capacity at appropriate locations of HT and LT system. The switched capacitors may be installed, to be switched off during light loads to avoid over voltages.

4.11.3 Users having Loads with high harmonic content, low Power Factor and fluctuations shall install appropriate correction equipment.

4.12 SAFETY CO-ORDINATION:

4.12.1 The Distribution Licensee and the Users with the Licensee shall designate suitable persons to be responsible for safety co-ordination. These suitable persons shall be referred to as ***"Safety Officers"***.

4.12.2 The Distribution Licensee and the Users shall prepare safety manuals incorporating all the safety precautions to be taken for each component of the distribution system based on "the CEA *Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations, 2010" and the CEA (Safety Requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of Electrical plants and Electric lines) Regulations,2011*. All the safety rules and precautions shall be observed when work is to be carried out on any Line or Apparatus, Switchgear or Circuits in any part of the distribution system or in any part of the User system. The safety manuals thus prepared shall be issued to all the control persons and Users for compliance.

4.12.3 The Distribution Licensee shall take all precautions and maintain the distribution system placed in public place in such a way that it should not endanger the lives and property by following proper Construction and Maintenance Standards and "Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations, 2010" issued by the CEA from time to time.

4.12.4 The provisions of the Grid Code shall be followed at interconnection points in co-ordination with the Transmission Licensee.

4.12.5 Wherever any consumer has installed an emergency power supply system, either an electronic system with storage batteries or generators, the arrangement shall be such that the same cannot be operated without clearly isolating such system from the supply mains *by using four pole isolating devise (Three Phases & neutral).* The possibility of a feedback from these devices to the distribution system from any of the conductors, including the neutral conductor shall be clearly ruled out.

4.12.6 The appropriate officers in charge of that area at the electrical interface shall issue written permission to his counterpart for carrying out the work on any Apparatus, Switchgear or Lines beyond the electrical interface. Such permissions shall be termed as ***"Line Clear Permits" (LCP).*** The format of LCP shall be standardized by the Licensee and shall be used by all the concerned.

4.12.7 The Distribution Licensee shall frame checklist of operations to be carried out and the procedure for safety coordination for each electrical interface, before issue and return of LCPs. such procedure and checklists shall be issued to all the concerned by the Licensee for implementation.

4.13 MAINTENANCE AND TESTING:

4.13.1 The Distribution Licensee shall prepare Construction Standards and maintenance schedules for complete distribution system components/equipment Viz., 33 kV lines, 11 kV Primary distribution, secondary L.T distribution lines ,DTCs and 33/11 kV Sub-Stations to comply with provisions as required in the CEA *"Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines Regulations, 2007, and Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations, 2010"* and "Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and Electric Line Regulations, 2011".

4.13.2 In order to provide reliable power supply to all electricity consumers ,the following best practices shall be adopted:

a) Quality action plan, quality control including Type tests, tests on stage inspections (raw materials), routine and acceptance tests while procuring all materials and equipment.

b) Construction and quality control while execution of distribution system strengthening & system expansion works (33 kV Lines and Substations, primary and secondary distribution system including DTCs).

c) Scheduled system maintenance works and condition monitoring of equipment.

4.13.3 **Asset Maintenance:**

a) The asset records are very important for condition monitoring of assets over the years and development of refurbishment and retirement of assets. The attributable data which leads to power supply breakdowns and un-safe to lives and property shall be collected at least once in a year by walk over survey from each and every component of the distribution system.

b) The attributable data pertaining to line supports, conductors, safety clearances, insulators, earthing of non-conductive parts of the system, DTCs, U.G. Cables, RMUs, LT Feeder Pillar Boxes, Street light control boxes and service mains of consumer installations shall be collected during the survey and all the technical deficiencies shall be rectified by arranging shut downs to make the system more efficient and safe.

The DTC should be periodically checked and maintenance carried out every year including testing of quality of oil, checking of condition of fuses, and disconnection switches, as per the schedules published by Distribution licensee, if any. Maintenance of Switchgear, Protective Relays and isolators etc., shall be carried out as recommended by the manufacturers and the relevant code of practices issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards and CBIP. These shall be carried out at the prescribed intervals and the test results shall be recorded in the maintenance registers.

4.13.4 The Distribution Licensee shall maintain well trained maintenance personnel and all the required tools in good condition, and conduct the maintenance work to ensure distribution system reliability.

4.13.5 The Users shall maintain their Apparatus and Power Lines at all times conforming to:

a) The Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2010

b) The Central Electricity Authority (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2011.

4.14 TOOLS AND SPARES:

4.14.1 The Distribution Licensee shall ensure availability of proper tools and tackles at all work places for carrying out the maintenance work. The tools and tackles shall be checked from time to time and their serviceability shall be ensured.

4.14.2 The Distribution Licensee shall maintain an inventory of spares required for maintenance and replacement purposes at suitable locations according to a clear policy to be laid down by the Licensee.

4.15 TRAINING:

4.15.1 The Distribution Licensee shall make appropriate arrangements for training of his workmen and supervisory staff, for imparting up-to-date techniques of distribution system design, construction, operation and maintenance. Distribution Licensee shall frame a suitable syllabus for this purpose.

4.16 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE STANDARD GENERAL:

This standard is for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Licensee's distribution system to ensure safety, reliability and efficiency with maximum security.

4.17 CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE:

4.17.1 The construction of the distribution lines shall be carried out strictly as per the CEA (Technical Standards for Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010, CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 and also as per the following Indian Standards:

i) IS 7321 – Code of Practice for selection, handling and erection of concrete poles for overhead Power and Telecommunication Lines.

ii) IS 5613 - Code of Practice for design, installation and maintenance of overhead power lines - Part 1 - Lines up to and including 11 KV - Section 2 - Installation and maintenance.

iii) IS 5613 - Code of Practice for design, *installation and maintenance of overhead Power and Telecommunication lines* - Part 2, Lines above 11 KV and up to and including 220 KV - Section 2, Installation and Maintenance.

iv) IS 1255 - Code of Practice for installation and maintenance of Power Cables (up to and including 33 KV).

v) IS 14255 - Aerial Bunched Cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 Volts.

vi) REC Specification no 32 - Aerial Bunched Cables for working voltage up to and including 1100 Volts.

vii) IS-3043 Code of Practice for earthing.

4.17.2 As mentioned in item (iii) above, the installation practices for 33 KV lines shall be similar to that of 11 KV lines.

4.17.3 Best practices for the construction of the over head distribution lines:

a) The line supports to be properly erected by burying at least 1/5th the height of the support. The verticality of poles shall be maintained within reasonable limits of tolerance by concreting of foundation from the bottom up to 150 mm above the planting depth as per soil

conditions. These shall be suitably designed for the particular soil condition and in any case shall not be less than 450mm x 450mm with a mix of ratio 1:3:6 commencing from the foot of the pole and extending up to 150 mm above the planting depth. Proper back-filling to be made and consolidated to prevent leaning of the supports around the concrete in the pit dug for erection of pole.

b) Span lengths to be maintained within the designed values.
c) Guys & stud poles to be provided at appropriate places. Storm guys to be provided wherever required for lengthy lines. The Guy shall be provided at 45 to 60 degrees to the ground or should not be less than 30° between pole and guy /stay wire to make them more effective. Break insulators to be provided to the guys at a minimum height of 3.0 meters vertically above ground level.
d) The proper design tension within maximum and minimum values of each conductor to be maintained while stringing. Minimum ground clearances, vertical and horizontal clearances to the structures to be maintained as per the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010. Suitable type jointing sleeves to be provided for joining the conductors using twisting wrenches, instead of just twisting the two conductors. Similar to transmission lines, the wedge type / P.G clamps to be provided for all jump connections in the distribution lines to prevent energy loss in loose jump connections, conductor snapping, etc. In order to prevent damage to the conductors, proper binding of conductors with pin insulators using aluminum tape is to be adopted.
e) The earthed guarding to be provided at all the crossings of roads, for power lines and telephone lines.
f) The main leads are to be properly taken to aerial fuse boards at the poles from over head LT lines and the service mains to be connected to aerial fuse boards only. The over head service mains to be taken in pipes or UG cable service mains to be taken right inside the meter board to prevent the consumer to have an access to service mains before energy meter.

4.17.4 For LT lines, the conductors may be of horizontal configuration or vertical configuration depending upon the field conditions ensuring the various clearances as specified in the CEA (Measures Relating to the Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.

4.17.5 The conductors of 11 KV and 33 KV single circuit lines shall be arranged in delta formation generally by placing the top conductor on top of the pole on an insulator with a bracket clamp and placing the bottom conductors on insulators mounted on a suitable cross arm.

4.17.6 Suitable earth guard stirrups are to be provided on each pole of 11kV line when the line runs along the street and cradle guards are to be provided when the line runs across the street. The earth guard shall be properly grounded so that, in the event of a phase conductor coming in contact with it will enable the operation of protection device and render the line harmless.

4.17.7 Correct capacity fuses shall be provided and maintained in good condition at all distribution transformer centres as per the following table.

TABLE -1
Tinned Copper Fuse Wire Sizes for Pole Mounted Transformers.

Capacity of Transformer	Current Rating 11 KV side	Fuse Size SWG	Current Rating LT Side	LT side protection
25 KVA	1.31 amps	38	36 amps	MCCBs with earth leakage protection
63 KVA	3.31 amps	35	91 amps	
100 KVA	5.25 amps	33	144 amps	
250 KVA	13.13 amps	23	360 amps	MCCBs with earth leakage protection
300 KVA	15.75 amps	23	433 amps	
500 KVA	26.24 amps	20	722 amps	

4.17.8 Sufficient quantity of spares such as fuses, insulators, conductors, connectors, joint kits, PG / wedge type clamps and circuit breakers etc., for quick replacement and restoration of supply shall be made available with all the O & M unit offices.

4.17.9 Earthing shall be carried out in accordance with IS 3043 Code of Practice for Earthing. The earth connection shall be checked periodically and maintained properly.

4.17.10 Every transformer center shall be provided with earthing for transformer neutral, Lightning Arrestor, transformer body and other metal parts as per the "IS 3043 Code of Practice for Earthing". The following table specifies the minimum size of earth wires to be used for earthing of the neutral point of the Distribution transformers:

TABLE 2

Transformer Rating.	**Insulated PVC single core stranded aluminum conductor.**
50 KVA and below	16 sq.mm.
75 KVA	25 sq.mm.
100 KVA	35 sq.mm.
150 KVA	70 sq.mm
200 KVA	95 sq.mm.
250 KVA	150 sq.mm.
300 KVA	225 sq.mm.
500 KVA	300 sq.mm.

4.17.11 The following table specifies the minimum size of earth lead to be used for equipment earthing, such as transformers, motors, generators, switchgear etc.

TABLE 3

Rating of 400 V, 3 phase 50 Hz equipment in KVA.	Size of PVC insulated Aluminum earthing conductor.
Up to 5	6 sq.mm.
6 to 15	16 sq.mm.
16 to 50	16 sq.mm.
51 to 75	25 sq.mm.
76 to 100	35 sq.mm.
101 to 125	50 sq.mm.
126 to 150	70 sq.mm.
151 to 200	95 sq.mm.
201 and above	185 sq.mm.

4.17.12 The voltage gradient at the earth electrode at the transformer centre may attain sufficiently high value during heavy flow of ground currents and become dangerous to cattle and human life. To eliminate the possibility of danger, the top of the earth electrode shall be buried below earth surface and the connecting lead should be insulated. The top of the earth electrode shall be at least 300 mm below the surface of the soil as per clause 11.2 of IS 3043.

TABLE 4

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**For LT Lines(Mtr)**	**For 11 KV Lines (Mtr)**	**For 33 KV Lines(Mtr)**
a)	Minimum height of any conductor of an overhead line, including service line across any street.	5.8	6.1	6.4
b)	Minimum height of any conductor of an overhead line, including service line along any street.	5.5	5.8	6.1
c)	Minimum height of any conductor of an overhead line, including service line erected elsewhere.	4.6	4.6	5.2
e)	Minimum vertical clearance of overhead conductor from buildings.	3.7 Mtr (vertical) 1.8 (horizontal)	4.5 (vertical) 1.8 (horizontal)	4.5 (vertical) 2.5 (horizontal)
f)	Minimum horizontal clearance between the live wires and structures	1.2 Mtr	2.0 Mtr	2.0 Mtr

4.17.13 Earth electrodes, other than those used for earthing of the fence itself, shall not be installed in the proximity of the metal fence, to avoid the possibility of the fence becoming live and thus rendering it dangerous.

4.17.14 The street lighting posts with underground cables require a great deal of attention due to the fact that many times these cables are connected at lower levels to the insulated wires coming from street lights. A fuse box for the phase wire shall be fitted and properly maintained at these connections. The fuse box shall be provided with a hinged door, which shall be kept closed and locked from access to public and shall be periodically inspected and maintained. These fuse boxes shall be provided at a minimum height of 2.5 meters from ground level and to be perfectly earthed.

4.17.15 The live terminals of distribution transformers shall be at a height not less than 3.0 meters from ground level. Danger boards and Anti-climbing devices shall be invariably provided for all distribution transformer centers.

4.17.16 Suitable danger boards and anti-climbing devices shall be provided on the poles near the locations such as school premises, market places, in the vicinity of hamlets, villages, towns and cities etc.

4.17.17 The maximum span along any street in towns and cities shall not be more than 40 meters. In road crossings, the poles shall be installed on either side of the road and suitable guarding shall be provided. Wherever guarding cannot be provided due to practical reasons, aerial bunched cables shall be used for the road crossings.

4.17.18 The minimum clearances from any conductor of an overhead line from ground and buildings at different places shall be maintained as per the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, as indicted in Table 4.

4.17.19 No joints shall be permitted on a bare conductors or wires passing over/adjacent to a building.

4.17.20 A tapping can be made only at the point of support. Only good quality PG or wedge type clamps shall be used to ensure good contact. Twisted joints shall be avoided.

4.17.21 Fuses along with isolators shall be provided to isolate different parts of the distribution system. Lightning arresters shall be provided for every 11 KV and 33 KV outgoing feeder at the Sub-Station and at places where the lines terminate for connections to the equipment.

4.17.22 The entire pedestal mounted equipment such as distribution transformers, switchgear, and distribution boxes etc., installed in streets and accessible to public shall be protected by locking the doors and/or providing a suitable earthed fence with gate. “DANGER” Boards shall be prominently displayed on the fence and equipment.

4.17.23 The Distribution system elements in the public places should be placed in such a way that, they should not cause any hindrance to the public movement.

4.17.24 For the safety of telecommunication lines at locations where the overhead power line may cross over the same, the recommendations laid down in the Code of Practices of the Power and Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee shall be followed. The detailed drawing of the arrangement at crossings with telecommunication lines as furnished in REC Standards J4 and J5 shall be followed.

4.17.25 When erecting overhead power lines, the conductors of the same shall wherever possible, be arranged to cross over (not below) the existing telephone or telegraph lines. For any special cases where it would not be convenient or economical to remove the existing telephone or telegraph wires and erect them below the power wires, special guarding arrangements of suitable design shall be provided.

4.18 OPERATIONAL CRITERIA:

The operational criteria comprise of:

1) Load monitoring
2) Load balancing
3) Voltage monitoring and control
4) Data logging
5) Load management
6) Communication
7) Safety coordination

4.18.1 LOAD MONITORING:

Station Log Sheets and Registers for Station operations duly recording the hourly readings of the meters such as current, load, voltage etc., shall be maintained at each Sub-Station. A separate register for the daily energy meter readings for both the energy received and energy sent out shall be maintained along with the above.

4.18.2 **LOAD BALANCING:**

4.18.2.1 The unbalanced load on the LT side of the distribution transformers shall not exceed 10% during peak load.

4.18.2.2 The secondary currents and voltages of the distribution transformers shall be recorded at least once a month during expected peak load hours on all the phases.

i. 35 days stored Load survey & billing data from the ETV meters provided on LT side of DTCs shall be down loaded from communication port every month and following analysis shall be conducted:
   a) Peak load amperes of all three phases.
   b) Highest & lowest voltages during the month.
   c) Unbalanced currents between the 3 phases during peak.
   d) Load Power Factor
   e) Monthly active and reactive energy.

ii. Neutral current and voltage between neutral & ground shall be measured during the peak load.

4.18.3 **VOLTAGE MONITORING AND CONTROL:**

4.18.3.1 The Voltage monitoring at each Sub-Station feeding 11 KV distribution system shall be monitored and voltages are adjusted to ensure that the voltage profile is within the specified limits as indicated in 3.8. The data logging of the same shall be carried out.

4.18.3.2 The voltage condition shall be monitored by operating OLTC of Power Transformers in 33 / 11 KV Sub-Stations to correct voltage at the sending end whenever required.

4.18.3.3 The capacitor banks at appropriate locations on the 11kV side as well as 400 volts side shall be installed to maintain the PF at 0.9.

4.18.3.4 The voltage unbalance between phases is defined as: deviation between voltage of highest and lowest phases divided by the average voltage of three phases. The voltage unbalance shall not exceed 3% at 33 KV and 3.5% at 11 KV.

4.18.4 MONITORING OF HARMONICS:

Voltage and Current Harmonics

The Harmonic measurements shall be carried out periodically by the Licensee and action taken to reduce the harmonics accordingly.

a) The total harmonic distortion for voltage at the connection point shall not exceed 5% with no individual harmonic higher than 3%.
b) The total harmonic distortion for current drawn from the transmission system at the connection point shall not exceed 8%.

The measurement of harmonics and analysis should generally be in accordance with IEEE 519 guidelines or the regulations specified by the CEA.

4.18.5 DATA LOGGING:

4.18.5.1 All the important data such as Voltage, Current, Power Factor, KW, KVA and Transformer data such as tap position, oil/winding temperature, etc., shall be logged on hourly basis in all Sub-Stations.

4.18.5.2 The following records among others shall be maintained at each Sub- Station:
   a) Station log books
   b) Operation and maintenance manuals for the Sub-Station,
   c) Maintenance registers for the equipment and Station batteries,
   d) Interruption Register,
   e) Line Clearance Register,
   f) Equipment Register,
   g) Peak load register.

4.18.5.3 A detailed analysis of the above data shall be made periodically, to assess the performance of the equipment and overloading conditions if any, for taking necessary decisions.

4.18.6 LOAD MANAGEMENT:

4.18.6.1 In the event of total or partial blackouts of the State or regional transmission system, the Distribution Licensee shall follow procedures as laid down in Karnataka Electricity Grid Code (KEGC) for restoring normalcy.

4.18.6.2 In the event of breakdown within its own system, the distribution licensee shall restore/ maintain supply within the limits specified in the Standards of Performance by taking appropriate measures.

4.18.6.3 Under-Frequency relays shall be employed for automatic load control to ensure Grid Security as decided in consultation with the Regional Power Committee (RPC).

4.19 COMMUNICATION:

The Distribution Licensee shall establish reliable communication facilities such as Fax, E-mail, etc., at their Sub-Stations. All operating instructions, messages and data received from or sent to the concerned grid Substations and Load Dispatch Centers shall be duly recorded at the Substations.

4.20 SAFETY COORDINATION:

The Distribution Licensee and the consumers shall abide by the general safety requirements of the CEA regulations issued under Section 53 of the Electricity Act, 2003, for construction, installation, protection, operation and maintenance of electric supply lines and apparatus, and the procedures laid down in this CODE.

4.20.1 The Distribution Licensee shall develop safety manuals to meet the Safety Standards and submit such manuals to the Commission.

4.21 MAINTENANCE:

4.21.1 The Distribution Licensee, for the guidance of the Operation and Maintenance staff shall prepare suitable maintenance manuals and programs for the various components of the distribution system. Proper records duly updating the maintenance work done as per schedule, the details of faults, malfunctions etc., encountered in the lines and equipment during the period, the remedial action taken, etc., for each component of the distribution system shall be kept.

4.21.2 The following pre-requisites shall be first ensured for the satisfactory maintenance:

a) The ability of the system to meet the probable over-loading due to transfer of loads from the adjacent systems during emergencies.
b) The quality of the materials used.
c) Trained and adequately equipped maintenance staff.
d) Schedule of maintenance for each component of the system.

4.21.3 The maintenance work shall consist of routine inspection, cleaning, testing and adjustments, if any, required and shall be different from the work carried out after a breakdown of any equipment in service, for restoring the same to the working condition, which cannot be planned in advance.

4.21.4 The maintenance schedules drawn shall cover the following:

a. Inspection
b. Preventive maintenance
c. Overhauls

4.21.5 INSPECTION**:**

This shall include the periodical inspection in service for a check on the condition of the equipment/lines in service as a precautionary measure to prevent faults and defects that may develop during its operation so that advance action can be taken to rectify the defects in a planned manner and prevent breakdowns.

4.21.6 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**:**

This shall cover the periodical work including Condition Monitoring, tests required to determine the electrical and mechanical strengths to ascertain the suitability in service and ensure proper working condition. The schedule shall be drawn on the basis of data obtained from inspection and maintenance checks, giving priority to the troubles encountered during normal operation of the line or equipment.

4.21.7 OVERHAULS**:**

This shall cover the preventive maintenance work to be done on the equipment based on the past experience and manufacturers' recommendations and involves major disassembly of the

equipment. The schedule shall be drawn based on the normal life expectancy of the equipment or data obtained from inspection and maintenance checks.

The maintenance schedules shall be drawn for all the following components of the distribution system separately:

i) Power transformers and distribution transformers of 500 KVA and above.
ii) Pole mounted distribution transformers and capacitors.
iii) 33 and 11 KV circuit breakers along with all the associated switchgear.
iv) LT circuit breakers.
v) Pole mounted Auto-Reclosers.
vi) 33 and 11 KV distribution lines including G.O.S.
vii) LT lines including switches and fuses.
viii) Service connections.

4.23.1. Effective maintenance work shall be ensured keeping the following guidelines for the efficient working of the distribution system and for preventing accidents that may arise due to failure of any of the components.

a) The pre-monsoon inspection of the distribution lines shall be carried out.
b) The defects noticed during inspection shall be rectified at the time of inspection itself if they are of minor nature, whenever and wherever possible. In case of such of the defects, which cannot be rectified easily, the same has to be attended to at the earliest possible occasion duly chalking out a program in advance.
c) If abnormal conditions such as excessive heating or arcing or prohibitively low clearances etc., are observed, the equipment or the line shall be immediately disconnected and rectification of defects carried out.
d) Manufacturers' instructions shall always be given due consideration and implemented.
e) A continuous record of all the test results shall be maintained.
f) Appropriate inspection/maintenance checks/history sheets shall be maintained containing details of all inspection and maintenance work done.
g) All the required safety precautions/safety devices shall be used while carrying out the maintenance works.
h) The maintenance schedule shall be periodically reviewed by the Distribution Licensee in the light of previous experience and updated to include all possible improvements required for ensuring adequate maintenance, prevention of accidents and reduction in interruptions.

4.23.2. **Off-Schedule inspections:**

Inspections of the following nature shall be carried out to maintain the system at the required level of reliability in operation.

a) **Special inspections**:
These shall be made immediately after severe weather conditions, such as heavy windstorms, thunderstorms and heavy rains to detect any damage or breakage of poles, insulators, conductors and/or equipment, and necessary action taken.
b) **Emergency inspections**: These shall be carried out on a line during its breakdown, to locate and identify the cause of trouble in order to restore the power supply.
c) **Follow up inspections**: Whenever one or more short time interruptions are noticed which may have taken place due to temporary faults, the inspection shall be carried out to locate and identify the cause of interruptions and suitable action shall be taken whenever and wherever necessary.
d) **Check inspections**: The designated engineer in charge of the distribution system shall make these inspections periodically as a check on the conditions of the line and equipment and the efficacy of maintenance. He shall point out such defects, which might not have been noticed by the maintenance staff in the first instance.

By Order of the Commission

Secretary
KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ANNEXURE- 1

LOAD DATA FOR DEMANDS OF 1 MW AND ABOVE

(Clause 3.3.3)

1. Type of Load;
   (E.g. Furnace loads, Rolling Mills, traction loads, pumping loads, industrial loads etc.);
2. Maximum Demand (KVA);
3. Year(s) by which full / part load supply is required (Phasing of loads shall be furnished);
4. Location of load with a location map drawn to scale;
5. Rated voltage, frequency and number of phases at which supply is required;
6. Description of equipment;

   (a) Motors: (State the purpose and number of installations, voltage and KW rating, method of starting, starting current and duration, type of motors, types of drives and control equipment etc.);
   (b) Heating: (Type and KW rating);
   (c) Furnace: (Type, Furnace Transformer capacity and voltage ratio);
   (d) Electrolysis: (Purpose and KVA capacity);
   (e) Lighting KW Demand;
   (f) Any other loads with particulars;

7. Sensitivity of Demand to fluctuations in voltage and frequency of supply at the time of peak load: (Give details).

8. Phase unbalance imposed on the System:

   Maximum: Average:

9. Maximum harmonic content imposed on the System:

   (Furnish details of devices proposed for the suppression of harmonics).

10. Details of the loads likely to cause demand fluctuations greater than 10 MW at the point of connection including voltage dips (percentage) lasting for 5 seconds or more:

ANNEXURE-2

SYSTEM DATA

(Clause 3.3.3) only relevant data

1) Topological map of Karnataka State marking boundaries of area of supply of the Licensee

2) Distribution map of the Distribution Licensee drawn to scale of not less than 1 cm to 2.5 KM showing the existing 11 KV and 33 KV lines (with 11kV/ 415V Transformer and line data) and Sub-Stations within the area of supply of the Licensee. Lines and substations under construction or planned for the next five years shall be shown in dotted lines or in different colour.

3) Single line diagram of the distribution system showing line length, conductor sizes, Sub-Station capacity and capacitor sizes with locations, Auto-Reclosers etc.

4) Details of Metering and Relaying at 33 / 11 KV Sub-Stations.

5) Details of Grid Sub-Stations at the point of interconnections as follows:

- MVA Capacity and voltage,
- Number of transformers, capacity of each transformer, voltage ratios,
- Power Transformer Tap change Ranges,
- Fault level at substation bus bars,
- Bus impedance,
- Sub-Station layout diagram.

6) Drawal at interconnection points: Maximum and Minimum MW drawal from each interconnection with the Transmission System or with other Distribution Licensees during last six months.

- Map showing details of interface metering
- Data to be posted on the website in the available capacity of 33 KV and 11 KV lines for providing Open Access based on

a) Thermal Limits
b) Voltage Regulation

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) 50 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IV-A***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೩, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೪, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೧೪
Part–IV-A	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 03, 2016 (Magha 14, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 214***

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

No. 9/2, 6th & 7th Floors, Mahalaxmi Chambers, M.G.Road, Bengaluru – 560001

NOTIFICATION

No. KERC/M/17/2015-16, Dated: 02-02-2016

Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (Smart Grid) Regulations, 2015

Preamble:

The Commission had issued a draft KERC (Smart Grid) Regulations, 2015 inviting comments from stakeholders. The Commission also held a Public hearing in the matter on 21-01-2016. After considering the view/ comments/suggestions of the Stakeholders in the matter, the Commission, in exercise of the powers conferred by the clause (zp) of sub-section (2) of Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003,)hereby makes the following Regulations.

Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (Smart Grid) Regulations, 2015

Regulations

CHAPTER -1:GENERAL

1. Short Title, Extent and Commencement

1) These Regulations may be called the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (Smart Grid) Regulations, 2015.
2) These Regulations shall be applicable to all Generating Companies, Transmission Licensees, Distribution Licensees and consumers in the State and connected to the State grid
3) These Regulations shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires, for the purpose of these Regulations-

a) **'Act'** means the Electricity Act, 2003 and amendments thereof;
b) **'Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)'** including the smart meters means the infrastructure required to enable the Distribution Licensee to accurately collect, monitor and analyse real-time consumption data from consumers, communicate price signals to consumers and control loadwhere permitted;
c) **'Aggregator'** is an entity registered with the Distribution Licensee to provide aggregation of one or more of the services like demand response services under the demand response mechanism, Distributed Generation, Energy Storage etc. within a control area;
d) **'Commission'** means the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC).
e) **'Cyber Security'** means protecting information, equipment, devices, computer, computer resource, network, programmes, data, communication device and information stored therein from unauthorized or unintended access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification or destruction;

f) '**Electric Energy Storage**' means a set of technologies capable of storing previously generated energy and releasing energy at a later time to feed electricity into grid and Electric storage technologies may store energy as potential, kinetic, chemical, or thermal energy, and include various types of batteries, flywheels, electrochemical, capacitors, compressed air storage, thermal storage devices and pumped hydroelectric power and able to generate electricity;

g) **'Interoperability'** means the measure of ease of integration between two systems or software components to achieve a functional goal;

h) **'Key Performance Indicator (KPI)'** is a type of performance measurement to evaluate its (smart Grid) success, or to evaluate the outcome of a particular activity in which it is engaged;

i) **' Microgrid'** is an intelligent electricity distribution system that interconnects loads, distributed energy resources and storage within clearly defined electrical boundaries to act as a single controllable entity with respect to the main grid.A microgrid uses information, communications and control technologies to operate the system's distributed supply and demand resources in a controlled and coordinated way either while connected to the main grid or while islanded and can connect and disconnect from the grid to enable it to operate in both grid-connected or island-mode.

j) '**Smart Grid**' means electricity networks that can integrate the actions of all users connected to it using advanced metering, communication and information technology to deliver electricity efficiently, sustainably, reliably and securely.

k) **'Wide Area Measurement Systems (WAMS)'** is advanced measurement technology, information tools and operational infrastructure that facilitate the understanding and management of the increasingly complex behaviour exhibited by large power systems.

(2) The words and expressions used and not defined in these Regulations but defined in the Act, Rules and Regulations framed thereunder shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Act, Rules and Regulations.

CHAPTER -2: SMART GRID OBJECTIVES AND GUIDELINES

3. Smart Grid Objectives

(1) The objectives of these regulations are to enable integration of various smart grid technologies and measures to bring about economy, efficiency improvement in generation, transmission and distribution licensee operations, manage the transmission and distribution networks effectively, enhance network security, integrate renewable and clean energy into the grid and micro grids.

(2) The objectives also include enhancing network visibility and access, promoting optimal asset utilization, improving consumer service levels thereby allowing for participation in operations of transmission licensees and distribution licensees through greater technology adoption across the value chain in the electricity sector and particularly in the transmission and distribution segments.

4.Guidelines on Smart Grid process

(1) The Commission may from time to time issue guidelines for the generating company,

transmission licensee and distribution licensee in execution of the activities including but not limited to,

a) Formulation of Smart Grid programmes;
b) Implementation of Smart Grid programmes;
c) Cost Effectiveness Assessment of Smart Grid programmes;
d) Monitoring and Reporting of Smart Grid Plans and programmes;
e) Essential requisites for Smart Grid programmes;
f) Customer engagement and participation;
g) Customer data protection;
h) Training and capacity building;
i) Methodology for setting Smart Grid plans and funding levels and
j) Database development framework and information system requirements.

(2) Issuance of such guidelines shall not be a pre-requisite for preparation and submission of the Smart Grid plan by the generating company, transmission licensee or distribution licensee.

CHAPTER -3:SMART GRID CELL

5.Constitution of Smart Grid Cell, its roles & responsibilities

(1) Every transmission licensee and distribution licensee shall, constitute Smart Grid Cell withinthree months of notification of these regulations

(2) The Smart Grid Cell so constituted shall have the authority and necessary resources so as to execute the functions assigned to it under these regulations

(3) The Smart Grid Cell shall be responsible for:

(a) Baseline study and development of data;

(b) Formulation of Smart Grid Plans, Programmes and Projects;

(c) Design and development of Smart Grid projects including cost benefit analysis, plans for implementation, monitoring and reporting and for measurement & verification of the benefits;

(d) Assist the licensees in gettingnecessary approvals to Smart Grid Plans, Programmes and Projects from the Commission

(e) Implementation of Smart Grid programmes; and

(f) Any other additional function that may be assigned by theLicensee from time to time.

(4) The transmission licensee and distribution licensee may combine activities related to ***energy efficiency, demand side management and Smart Grid*** implementation within the same cell.

CHAPTER -4:SMART GRID PROCESS

6.Baseline study and development of data

(1) Every transmission licenseeand distribution licensee shall undertake baseline study to identify the targets and final outcomes for Smart Grid project programmes. The transmission licensee and distribution licensee shall also build the necessary database.

(2) Every transmissionlicensee and distributionlicensee shall undertake study to estimate potential for employment of specific efficiency technologies and applications, establish keyperformance indicators, and determine existing baseline technical conditions.

(3) On the basis of the results of baseline study, the transmission licensee, distributionlicensee shall develop smart grid programme for its area of operation or supply.

7. Formulation of Smart Grid Plan, Programsand Projects

(1) The transmission licensee or distribution licensee shall submit an integrated Multi-Year

Smart Grid Plan for their respective License areas along-with Multi-Year Tariff Petition or ARR Petition, for the approval of the Commission.

(2) All Smart Grid projects requiring investment **proposals** of more than Rupees 10 Crores or such sum as specified by the Commission, shall be submitted to the Commission for prior approval of investments:

Provided that investments of less than Rupees 10 Crores (or such sum as specified by the Commission) shall not require prior approval of theCommission if it is part of Multi-Year Smart Grid Plan of the utilityapproved by the Commission:

(3) The proposal for Smart Grid Projects shall include

(i) Detailed Project Report

(ii) Customer engagement and participation plan as applicable

(iii) Training and capacity building plan and

(iv) any other information that may be stipulated by the Commission from time to time:

Provided that the detailed project report shall include inter alia description of the project, objective and rationale for the project, technical feasibility study, projected financial implications, target stakeholders, detailed cost benefit analysis detailing all costs qualitative and quantitative in nature, assessment of the project, in line with the guidelines issued for cost effectiveness,by the Commission, if any, proposed mechanism for recovery of costs, delivery strategy, implementation

mechanism, implementationschedule, performance incentives, if any, monitoring and evaluation plan, plan for increasing awareness among the stakeholders.

(4) A list of indicative components of Smart Grid Projects is appended as Schedule.

8.Approval of Smart Grid Plan, Programme and Project Document:-

(1) The Commission may approve a Smart Grid Programme Project, if it is in line with the objectives set out inRegulation 3.

(2) The Commission may take assistance and advice of such experts, as it deems necessary,for examining the proposal submitted by the transmission licenseeor distribution licensee.

(3) The Commission, while according approval to the proposals, may identify costs, if any, relating to the programme or project, and decide the methodology, procedure and process for the recovery of such costs.

(4) The Commission may provide the incentive or dis-incentive mechanism for the transmission licensee and distribution licensee linked to the execution, implementation and performance during the life of the project. The Commission may also specify financial incentives or dis-incentives to the participating consumers to encourage active and effective participation in the Smart Grid programs. The program design may include involvement of third parties or aggregators. In such cases, the program design shall also include incentive or disincentive structuring involving such third parties or aggregators as well.

(5) The Commission may modify the proposal as deemed fit, in order to ensure its consistency with overall objectives.

9.Execution of Smart Grid programmes and projects:-

(1) The transmission licensee or distribution licensee shall undertake execution of the projects and programmes, in line with the approval accorded by the Commission and such other directions as may be issued by the Commission, from time to time.

(2) The transmission licensee and distribution licensee shall normally adopt the system standards as per Regulations notified by the CEA. In such case where no standards or regulations are notified by the CEA, the appropriate standards, regulations notified bythe Commission, if anyshall be applicable. In respect of network, Network connectivity, Distributed Generation, Electric Energy Storage,communication, products, interoperability and cyber security, the standards as provided by BIS or such appropriate authority shall be adopted. Where these standards are yet to be specified, relevant IEC or IEEE or ANSI Standards shall be followed in that order.

(3) The Regulations relating to standards of performance as notified by the Commissionshall apply wherever applicable. Assessment of performance of the Smart Grid projects shall be carried out for incentivizing or penalizing performance of transmission licensee ordistribution licensee. The Commission may specify and require implementation of additional standards of performance to maximize the benefits and ensure compliance of the Smart Grid performance standards.

(4) Every transmission licensee, distribution licensee and other agencies responsible forimplementation of the Smart Grid programme and projects shall ensure that protection of consumer data and consumer privacy is accorded the highest levels of priority.

10.Mechanism for Cost Recovery:-

(1) Every transmission licensee and distribution licensee shall identify the net incremental costs, if any, associated with planning, design and implementation of programmes.

(2) The Transmission licensee or distribution licensee may propose methodology for recovery ofnet incremental costs through tariff or any other mechanism

(3) In order to qualify for cost recovery, each program must be

i. approved by the Commission prior to implementation and

ii. implemented in accordance with the approved program plan

(4) The Commission shall allow the recovery of such expenditure in the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) subject to prudence check.

CHAPTER – 5: SMART GRID PROJECT EVALUATION

11.Smart Grid Programme, Project Completion Report

(1) The transmission licensee and distribution licensee shall prepare and submit a detailed Programme, Project Completion Report and submit the same to the Commission within one month of completion of such programme.

(2) The Report shall cover the programme, project expenses, physical achievements,constraints and difficulties faced, and deviations, if any.

(3) The Transmission licenseeand distribution licensee shall place the completion report in publicdomain through its website.

12.Monitoring, Evaluation, Measurement and Verification of execution andperformance of the Smart Grid Programme and Project:

(1) The Smart Grid programme or project shall be monitored and evaluated based on appropriate methodology including Key Performance Indicators as submitted by the licensees and approved by theCommission using suitable measurement and verification protocols identified for each of the individual programmes or projects by the Commission.

(2) The Transmission licensee and distribution licensee shall also submit an evaluation report to the Commission, which inter alia shall include outcomes, benefits, lessons learnt and the way forward.

13.Miscellaneous

(1) The Commission may, at any time add, vary, alter, modify or amend any provisions of these regulations. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these Regulations, the Commission may, by general or specific order, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty.

(2) The Commission may, from time to time, issue orders and directions in regard to the implementation of the regulations and procedures to be followed.

Schedule

A list of indicative components of Smart Grid Projects

1. Automated/Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
2. Demand Response
3. Micro-Grids
4. Distribution SCADA/Distribution Management
5. Distributed Generation
6. Peak Load Management
7. Outage Management
8. Asset Management
9. Wide Area Measurement Systems
10. Energy Storage Projects
11. Grid Integration of Renewables
12. Electric Vehicle including Grid to Vehicle (G2V) and Vehicle to Grid (V2G) Interactions
13. Smart Grid Data collection and analysis
14. Tariff Mechanism including interruptible and dynamic tariffs, time of use, critical peak pricing, real time pricing etc.

Karnataka State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Smart Grid) Regulations, 2015

Chapter – III : Smart Grid Cell

5. Constitution of Smart Grid Cell, Its Roles & Responsibilities

Chapter – IV : Smart Grid Process

6. Baseline research and development of data

7. Formulation of Smart Grid Plan, Programme, Project

8. Approval of Smart Grid Plan, Programme, Project Document

9. Execution of Smart Grid Plan, Programme, Project

10. Mechanism for Cost Recovery

Chapter V: Smart Grid Project Evaluation

11. Monitoring, Evaluation, Measurement and Verification of execution and performance of the Smart Grid Plan, Programme, Project

12. Smart Grid Plan, Programme, Project Completion Report

13. Miscellaneous

By order of the Commission

Secretary
KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿಆ) 100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IVA***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೩, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೪, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೧೫
Part–IVA	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 3, 2016 (Magha 14, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 215***

LABOUR SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

NO.LD 247 LET 2015, Bangalore, dated: 02nd February 2016.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22, 27, 40 and 62 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 (Central Act No. 27 of 1996), the Government of Karnataka, in consultation with the expert Committee, hereby makes the following draft rules further to amend the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Karnataka) Rules, 2006 for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after thirty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the State Government from any persons with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above will be considered by the State Government. Objections and suggestions may be addressed to the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Labour Department, Vikasa Soudha, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru- 560 001.

DRAFT RULES

1. Title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Building and other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Karnataka) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Amendment of rule 39.- In rule 39 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Karnataka) Rules, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for sub rule (8), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

> "(8) The Beneficiary shall submit the Living Certificate Form XII A to the sanctioning authority, for each year."

3. Amendment of rule 43.- In rule 43 of the said rules, in sub rule (2), for clause (a), shall be omitted.

4. Amendment of rule 45.- In rule 45 of the said rules, in sub rule (2), for clause (a), shall be omitted.

5. Amendment of rule 47.- In rule 47 of the said rules, in sub-rule (4), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(4) The Board shall grant an amount of Rs.3,00,000/- (Rupees Three lakh only) to the nominee/dependant as the case may be of the deceased beneficiary and out of this rupees Three lakh, an amount of Rs.1,50,000/- (Rupees One lakh fifty thousand only) shall be invested by the Board in the Post office monthly income scheme in the name of the nominee/dependant in order to secure a monthly income to them and the balance of Rs.1,50,000/- (Rupees One lakh fifty thousand only) shall be paid by the Board to the nominee/dependant of the deceased. In the case of Permanent total disablement (incapacitation), the Board shall grant an amount of Rs.3,00,000/- (Rupees Three lakh only) or such proportionate percentage of the compensation of Rs.3,00,000/- (Rupees Three lakh only) in case of permanent partial disablement suffered by the applicant in proportion to the percentage of disability mentioned in the medical certificate issued by the doctor of the Government hospital or the recognized private hospital or recognized RSBY hospital".

6. Amendment of rule 47A.- In rule 47A of the said rule,-

(1) in sub-rule (1), for the letters and figures "Rs.50,000/-", the letters and figures "Rs.1,00,000/-" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-rule (2)-,

(i) in clause (a) and (b), for the words "the Building or other Construction work is situated has collapsed" occurring in two places, the words "due to such accident during the course of his / her employment in any construction activity" shall be substituted.

(ii) in clause (c), for the words "incident of collapse of a building", the words "incident of accident during the course of employment in any construction activity" shall be substituted.

(3) in sub-rule (3), for the letters, figures, brackets and words "Rs.50,000/-(Rupees Fifty thousand only) to the dependents of the deceased unregistered building worker and an amount of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand only)", the letters, figures, brackets and words " Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh only) to the dependents of the deceased unregistered building worker and an amount of Rs.20,000/- (Rupees Twenty thousand only)", shall be substituted.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

S.N.RAMAKRISHNA
Under Secretary to Government,
Labour Department.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7)50 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಗುರುವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೪, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೧೪, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೧೬
Part–IV-A	*Bengaluru, Thursday, February 04, 2016 (Magha 14, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 216*

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. CI 215 MMN 2015, Bengaluru, Dated: 03.02.2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule-4 of the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1994, the Government of Karnataka here by specify the following authority and officers of the Department of Mines and Geology specified in column (2) of the table below to be the Competent Authority for the purposes of the provisions of the rules specified in coloum (3) and within the specified in coloum (4) thereof;

TABLE

Sl. No.	**Designation of the officers Authorities**	**Provision of Rules**	**Jurisdiction**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	Commissioner/Director, Department of Mines and Geology	**Rule 19 C** In respect of specified Minor Minerals Granted in Forest and Revenue Land.	Whole of the State
2	Deputy Director / Senior Geologists, Department of Mines and Geology	**Rule 19 C** In respect of specified Minor Minerals Granted in patta land and non specified Minor Minerals granted in any land	In their respective Districts

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

K. VENKATESH
Under Secretary(Mines)-2
Commerce & Industries Department

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) 200 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೯, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೨, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೨೯
Part–IV-A	***Bengaluru, Tuesday, February 09, 2016 (Magha 22, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 229***

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. UDD 283 BEMRUPRA 2015, Bengaluru, Date: 09.02.2016

The draft of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Benefit of Development Rights) Rules, 2016 which the Government of Karnataka proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 and read with section 14B of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963), is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of section 74 of the said Act, for the information of all the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after thirty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the State Government from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above will be considered by the State Government. Objections and suggestions may be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department, 4th floor, Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore - 560001.

DRAFT RULES

1. Title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Benefit of Development Rights) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their final publication in the official Gazette.

2. Definitions.-In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-

(a) 'Act' means Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963);

(b) 'Appendix' means Appendix to these rules;

(c) 'Appellate Authority' means the Authority specified in rule 8;

(d) 'Existing Building' means an approved building under construction or completed building on the date of commencement to these rules;

(e) 'Licensing Authority' means the Authority competent to approve the building plan;

(f) 'Originating Plot' means the plot in which Development Right originated due to surrender of 'Area';

(g) 'Receiving Plot' means the plot in which Development Right or Transfer of Development Rights is utilized

3. Notifying 'Area' for public purpose.- (1) In a Local Planning Area listed at Appendix-I if any Public Authority requires any "Area" for public purpose, it shall notify the same in **Form-I** stating the facts of the Area required by the authority specifying the limits of the Area along with the statement specifying the land which is required to be acquired in lieu of compensation under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013) and entitled to be granted Development Rights in the Official Gazette and in one or more newspapers circulating within the Local Planning Area as the Public Authority deems fit.

(2) The Public Authority intending to obtain Development Rights in favour of owners under sub-section (4) of Section 14B of the Act shall within six months from the date of notifying the 'Area' apply to the Planning authority along with prescribed format in **Appendix-II** for Development Right

Certificate with relevant documents such as, list of land owners who have given the option letter, ownership documents, photograph of the existing building etc., along with the Deposition Amount, where applicable, to the Planning Authority.

(3) The Planning Authority under sub-section (5) of section 14 B of the Act shall publish as prescribed in Form -1A within thirty days of remittance of Deposition Amount by the Public Authority the list of owners who have opted for Development Rights in lieu of monetary compensation inviting objections and suggestions from the public within a period of thirty days from the date of its publication in one or more daily newspapers circulated within the Local Planning area.

(4) The Planning Authority under sub-section (9) of section 14 B of the Act shall consider and verify the objections and suggestions received under sub-rule (3) above and inform the Public Authority the quantum of Development Rights that the owners are entitled to. The Public Authority shall obtain the registered relinquishment deed from the eligible land owners after verifying the relevant documents as per Appendix-III in favour of the Public Authority for issue of Development Right Certificate within fifteen days and intimate the same to the Planning Authority.

(5) On receipt of the information from the Public Authority having execution of relinquishment deeds from the eligible land owners, the Planning Authority shall grant the Development Rights in format prescribed in appendix IV within thirty days from the date of information received from the Public Authority. The details of the Development Rights so issued shall be uploaded on the website of the Planning Authority.

4. Terms and Conditions for grant of Development Rights.- (1) The Public Authority shall publish an annual programme for granting Development Rights for any public purpose as specified under sub section(1) of section 14B of the Act.

(2) Development Right Certificate or Transferable Development Rights shall be issued under the seal of the Planning Authority and under the signature of the Chief Executive Officer of the Planning Authority in the format prescribed in Appendix IV and V respectively after due entry in the DRC register specified in Appendix VII.

(3) The Development Right Certificate shall contain details of;

- (a) extent of the land area surrendered by the land owner in square meter, dimensions of the Area surrendered showing the boundaries of the surrendered Area;
- (b) extent of building area demolished or surrendered by the land owner in square meter;
- (c) number of floors of the building area demolished or surrendered;
- (d) type of construction of building area demolished or surrendered;
- (e) address of the surrendered property including survey number or khatha number or ward number or PID number of the property and approved plan of such building;
- (f) GPS co-ordinates of the surrendered property.
- (g) land use of the surrendered property in the approved Master plan;
- (h) notional land area credit in square meter of the land area surrendered in figures and words;
- (i) notional land area credit in square meter of the building area surrendered in figures and words;
- (j) Total Development Rights credited: Notional land for surrendered land Area and Notional land for Building area surrendered;
- (k) Market value of the surrendered land;
- (l) Valuation amount of the building area surrendered or demolished;
- (m) Photograph of the land owner signature and thumb impression;

(4) The eligible additional floor area based on the Notional land may be utilized in the remaining portion of the original plot after surrendering the portion of land or building Area to the Public Authority, irrespective of the road width subject to the condition that the maximum additional Floor Area Ratio shall not exceed 0.6 times the ordinarily permissible Floor Area Ratio in the remaining plot.

(5) The Development Right Certificate shall not be valid for use on receivable plot or plots abutting a road of less than 9 meters within the Local Planning Area.

(6) If the Notional land area is transferred to another plot, additional Floor Area Ratio of the receiving plot shall not exceed 0.60 times of ordinarily permissible Floor Area Ratio.

(7) Parking provision shall comply with the requirements of the Approved Zoning Regulations for the additional area to be utilized as Development Rights.

(8) **Setback relaxation:**

(a) **In Originating plots:**

With building below 15.0 m. height -In the originating plot where there is no option for increasing the setback area in case of loading of the

Development Rights on the existing building, the available existing side and rear setbacks shall be considered as the permitted setback in case of the final height of the building is below 15.0 m. after loading of the development rights (DR)

In case of road widening the available front setback shall be the permitted setback after road widening.

(ii) With building above 15.0m.- In case the height of the building is 15.0m and above, due to utilization of Development Rights on the existing building, setbacks shall be followed as under,-

(a) Permissible setback for the utilized ordinarily permissible Floor Area Ratio + incremental increase in setback required for the additional height of the building due to utilization of Development Rights, incremental increase in the setback may be relaxed to a maximum extent of 50 percent by the Authority.

(b) For buildings with 15 Meters and above height the No objection Certificate from Fire Force Department shall be produced.

(c) In case of Road widening the available front setback shall be treated as the permitted setback after road widening.

<u>Note:</u> Illustration may be seen at illustration for sub rule 8(a) (ii) (a) of rule 4.

(iii) On vacant land.- When the originating plot itself becomes the receiving plot the terms and conditions applicable to the plot size after deducting the surrendered area and the setback relaxation shall be as per Sub Rule (8)(b).

(b) Transfer of Development Rights at Receiving Plots,-

(i) The Development Rights shall be utilized over and above the ordinarily permissible Floor Area Ratio at the receiving plot which is either vacant or has an existing building. In case if the applicant utilizes Floor Area Ratio less than the permissible Floor Area Ratio to avail the benefit of relaxation of set back by utilizing the Transferable Development Rights, in such cases the additional Floor Area Ratio shall be 0.6 times the actual Floor Area Ratio utilized within the permissible Floor Area Ratio.

(ii) The minimum setbacks for corresponding height of the building shall be considered for the utilized Floor Area Ratio within the ordinarily permissible limit of Floor Area Ratio and the setbacks shall be relaxed only for the additional setback required for the increased height of the building after utilizing the Development Rights.

(iii) For the additional incremental increase in the height of the building beyond the utilized Floor Area Ratio within the permissible limits resulting from the use of Transferable Development Rights the setbacks shall be relaxed upto 50%

Note.- (a) Total setback shall be Setback for the utilized ordinarily permissible Floor Area Ratio + incremental increase in setback required for the additional height of the building due to utilization of Development Rights, incremental increase in the setback may be relaxed to a maximum extent of 50 percent by the Authority.

(b) A Transferable Development Right when utilized in respect of an existing building. The existing all round setbacks shall be in compliance with the requirements for the additional Floor Area Ratio and the additional height of the building due to loading of Development Rights.

(9) Development Rights of the originating plot shall be permitted to be utilized in any other receiving plot within the same Local Planning Area in which Development Rights is issued, as Transferable Development Rights as indicated in the illustrations appended to these rules.

(10) Whenever the remaining portion of the plot of land after surrender to the Authority is too small to construct any meaningful building, the owner if so desires can surrender the entire property to the Authority in lieu of the Development Rights Certificate.

(11) The application for utilization of DR or TDR shall be made to the concerned Planning Authority in Appendix VIII along with the details of Land area, proposed plan and extent of DR and TDR intended to be utilized.

(12) The Planning Authority on receipt of application for utilization of DR or TDR shall verify with reference to the plan, the entitlement of the applicant for utilization and the Planning Authority after verifying the details may issue utilization certificate in form IX after due entry in the DRC register or in the separate register in respect of TDR issued before The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 2015.

(13) The Local Authority on receipt of utilization certificate from the Planning Authority shall approve the additional FAR by Utilization of DR or TDR.

(14) No Local Authority shall approve loading of additional FAR without production of Utilization Certificate issued by the Planning Authority.

(15) A Development Right Certificate shall not be valid for use on receiving plot in the area notified as such by Government.

(16) The utilization of Development Rights shall be in multiples of five sq. meters only except the last remainder.

(17) The Authority may reject or cancel the grant of Development Right Certificate in the following circumstances namely:-

(a) Where any dues are payable by the owner of the property to the State Government or Planning Authority or Local Authority prior to the date of handing over physical possession of the property to any such Public Authority. Planning Authority may grant and withhold issue of Development Right Certificate until all the dues of the State Government or the Planning Authority or Local Authority are paid by the owner;

(b) Where Development Rights Certificate is obtained by fraudulent means;

(c) Where there is a dispute on the title of the land, till the dispute is settled by a Competent Court.

(d) Objections received from the general public and reviewed by the Authority.

(18) The Local Authority shall decline to allow utilization of Development Rights Certificate in the following situations, namely:-

(a) Under direction from a competent court;

(b) Where the Local Authority has reason to believe that the Development Right Certificate or Transferable Development Right Certificate has been obtained by fraudulent means;

(c) Where the utilization application does not comply with the terms and conditions; specified in these Rules;

(d) Where the utilization application is not duly accompanied with Registered Transfer document signed by the transferor and transferee;

(e) Where the utilization application is not duly accompanied by Development Right Certificate or Transferable Development Right Certificate in the name of transferee issued by the Planning Authority after due entry in the DRC Register.

(19) On full utilization of Development Right Certificate, the Development Right Certificate shall not be returned to the Development Right Certificate holders but shall be retained with the Planning Authority concerned after canceling the same.

(20) In case of death of holders of Development Right Certificate, the Development Right Certificate shall be transferred only on production of "Will or Survivors Certificate or Inheritance Certificate or Heir ship Certificate" or succession certificate of letter of Administration and / or probate of a will wherever applicable. On production of afore said documents issued by the concerned Authorities, the names of the legal heirs shall be included in the Development Right Certificate.

(21) Where the Development Rights Certificate holder is a minor, no permission for transfer for utilization shall be considered unless the application is made by the guardian appointed by the Competent Court.

(22) If a holder of Development Right Certificate intends to transfer it to any other person, he shall submit the Development Rights Certificate along with the registered transfer documents signed by the transferor and transferee to the Planning Authority with an application as prescribed in Appendix-VI for issued of Transferable Development Rights for the new holders name, i.e., the transferee, on the said certificate. Without such endorsement by the Planning Authority the transfer shall not be valid and the Certificate shall be available for use only by the earlier original holder.

(23) Development Right Certificate which shall be as issued in the form prescribed in Appendix IV shall be transferable only after due authentication and entry in DRC register by the Planning Authority.

(24) Development Right Certificate or Transferable Development Rights issued can be transferred for the whole extent or part thereof. in the form of Transferable Development Rights for the whole extent or part thereof.

5. Maintenance of Register and Database for transaction of Development Rights.– The Planning Authority shall maintain a Register and Database as specified in **Appendix-VII** for all transactions of the Development Rights .The competent Authority approving building plans shall not approve the utilization of the Development Rights unless such entries are made in the register and database of the Planning Authority.

6. Maintain of Transferable Development Rights Fund.– (1) The amount collected by the Planning Authority as Deposition Amount and fee for issue or transfer or utilization of the Development Right Certificate shall be kept in a separate account called 'Transferable Development Rights Fund' (TDR Fund):

(2) The Deposition Amount shall be shared by the Planning Authority and the respective Local Authority in the ratio of 50:50. If the Deposition Amount is received for the 'Area' falling within the jurisdiction of multiple Local Authorities, then the Planning Authority shall share the amount received, with the Local Authorities proportionate to the 'Area' falling within the jurisdiction of each such Local Authority after due approval from the Government.

(3) The Fee collected by the Planning Authority for issue or transfer or utilization of Development Rights and the Planning Authority's share of Deposition Amount shall be utilized for acquiring any 'Area' required by the Planning Authority for Public Purposes or for developing any 'Area' for Public Purpose as proposed in the approved Master plans, publications in Newspapers, Computerisation and infrastructure for Transferable Development Rights transactions or for any other purposes with the prior approval of the State Government. Such fee shall not be utilized for the administrative expenses.

(4) The share of the Local Authority shall be utilized by Local Authority for the development purposes with the prior approval of the State Government.

7. Publication of Development Rights Transactions.- The Planning Authority shall publish on the Notice Board and website of the Authority quarterly report of the total number of Development Right Certificates issued, transferred and utilized stating the quantum of Development Rights in each case and the details of balance quantum of unutilized Development Rights (DR) available.

8. Appellate Authority.- Any person aggrieved by any order of the Authority may appeal to the Appellate Authority within thirty days of receiving such order. In the Bangalore Metropolitan Region, the Metropolitan Commissioner, the Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority shall be the Appellate Authority and in other places Regional Commissioner shall be the Appellate Authority. The Appellate Authority shall dispose appeals with the assistance of respective Additional Director or Joint Director of Town Planning Department after giving opportunity of being heard to the applicant within ninety days of receiving such appeals. The decision of the Appellate Authority shall be final.

9. Development Rights Certificate issued prior to commencement of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 2015.- The following actions shall be taken for the Development Right Certificate issued prior to the commencement of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 2015.

(a) The Planning Authority shall collect all the details of Development Right Certificates issued, transferred and utilized within its jurisdiction, from the Local Authorities which have issued, transferred and utilized Development Right Certificates and after verifying the veracity of those certificates enter in separate register Form VII- A maintained for this purpose.

(b) The unutilized Development Rights Certificates of the surrendered land shall be factorized with the market value of the originating plot and receiving plot on the day of utilization as per these rules.

Note: Illustration may be seen at Illustration for rule 9(b).

10. Fee for registration of Development Rights transactions.- The Authority shall charge fee for issuing, transferring and utilizing Development Right Certificate as follows:-

(a) Issuing Development Right Certificate: Rs. 100/- shall be collected by Public Authority along with Development Rights option letter from the owner of the property and remitted to the Planning Authority.

(b) Transferring Development Right Certificate: Rs. 5 per square meter subject to a minimum of Rs.500/- (shall be borne by the Transferee)

(c) Utilizing Development Right Certificate: Rs. 500/- (In case of Development Right Certificate holder in the originating plot or receiving plot and as per the utilization certificate issued in the prescribed format in Appendix-VIII)

11. Audit of the transactions of the Development Right Certificates and Transferable Development Rights fund.- (1) The Additional Director of Town and Country Planning or Joint Director of Town and Country Planning of the respective Zonal or Divisional office and in the Bangalore Metropolitan Region the Metropolitan Commissioner, Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority shall audit all transactions pertaining to issue, transfer and utilization of Development Right Certificate within six months of close of every financial year.

(2) The Transferable Development Rights fund of the Authority shall be Audited by the State Accounts Department within six months of close of every financial year.

(3) The Authority shall send both the Audit reports along with compliance to the Government and the Government shall place the same before both the houses of the State Legislature.

12. Valuation of Building.- For the purpose of calculation of eligible notional land for having surrendered part or whole of Building area, following procedure shall be adopted,-

$$\text{Eligible Notional Land in } m^2 = \frac{\text{Valuation of built up area surrendered *}}{\text{Market value of the originating plot per } m^2}$$

* Valuation of Built up area as per the PWD norms

ILLUSTRATION FOR ISSUE AND UTILIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS
(see sub-rule (9) of rule 4)

1. Calculation of Notional land.

(i) Notional land for land area surrendered in m^2 = Land Area surrendered at the Originating Plot in m^2 X 2 .... (1)

(ii) Notional Land for building area surrendered=

$$\frac{\text{Valuation amount of the building area surrendered in the originating plot}}{\text{Guidance value of the land in the originating plot per } m^2}$$

(iii) Total "**Notional Land**"= "**Notional land**" for land area surrendered + "**Notional land**" for building area surrendered (1+2)

2. Quantum of "Notional land."

(a). When Development Rights is used as Transferable Development Rights, the Transferable Development Rights in the form of "**Notional land"** available for the receiving Transferable Development Rights land or plot shall be the resultant of the "**Notional land"** available as Development Rights of the originating plot, multiplied further by a factor arrived at by dividing the market value of the originating plot with the market value of the receiving plot.

$$\text{Factorised Notional land} = \text{Notional land at originating plot X } \frac{\text{Market value of originating plot}}{\text{Market value of receiving plot}}$$

Example: 1.

- Land 'A' (originating plot) surrenders $100m^2$, having a market value of Rs.1500/ m^2.
- Development Right Certificate issued to land 'A' (originating plot) for surrendering $100m^2$
  = 100 m^2 x 2 = $200m^2$ ("**Notional land"**)
- Land 'B' (receiving plot) has a market value of Rs.3000/m^2.
- Factor to be multiplied to the DR of the originating plot, to derive TDR of the receiving plot

$$= \frac{\text{Market value of originating plot}}{\text{Market value of receiving plot}} = \frac{\text{Rs.}1500/m^2}{\text{Rs.}3000/m^2} = 0.5$$

- **"Notional land"** as T.D.R. for land 'B' (receiving plot) will be = 200 x 0.5 = $100m^2$

Example: 2.

- Land 'A' (originating plot) surrenders $100m^2$, having a market value of Rs.3000/ m^2.
- Development Right Certificate issued to land 'A' (originating plot) for surrendering $100m^2$
  = 100 m^2 x 2 = $200m^2$ ("**Notional land"**)
- Land 'B' (receiving plot) has a market value of Rs.1500/m^2.
- Factor to be multiplied to the Development Rights DR of the originating plot, to derive Transferable Development Rights of the receiving plot

$$= \frac{\text{Market value of originating plot}}{\text{Market value of receiving plot}} = \frac{\text{Rs.}3000/m^2}{\text{Rs.}1500/m^2} = 2.0$$

- **"Notional land"** as Transferable Development Rights for land 'B' (receiving plot) will be
  = 200 x 2.0 = 400m²

3. Utilization of Notional land.

The **"Notional land"** as Transferable Development Rights (for receiving plot B) shall be multiplied by the permissible Floor Area Ratio of Plot 'B' to arrive at the additional floor area of the receiving plot(Plot 'B') by using Transferable Development Rights. Such additional floor area shall be added to the permissible floor area of plot 'B' to derive the total floor area eligible for receiving plot (subject to the limitation of floor area of the receiving plot prescribed in these regulations)

Additional floor area in m² for the Notional land (DR) = Factorized Notional land X Permissible Floor Area Ratio of the Development Rights Receiving plot.

Illustration:

Receiving Plot B: 9.0 mx 12.0 m=108 m² (Market value: Rs.1000/m²)
Land surrendered at Originating plot A =100m²
Notional land granted=100 x 2=200 m²

	Utilization of notional land for different values of permissible Floor Area Ratio		
	Floor Area Ratio:1	Floor Area Ratio:2	Floor Area Ratio:3
Permissible floor area for Plot **B**	108 m²	216 m²	324 m²
Utilization of Notional land as additional floor area for Transferable Development Rights	200x1=200 m²	200x2=400 m²	200x3=600 m²
Additional floor area for 0.6 times permissible Floor Area Ratio	64.8 m²	129.6 m²	194.4 m²
Maximum Allowable DR (Notional land) : **Additional floor area/ Floor Area Ratio**	64.8/1=64.8 m²	129.6/2=64.8 m²	194.4/3=64.8 m²
DR(Notional land) required at the market value of originating plot A: **Allowable notional land (DR) x Current Market Value of Receiving Plot / Current Market value of Originating Plot**	Notional land required to be utilized at receiving plot B		
1.Current Market value of Originating Plot : Rs. 500/m²	64.8x1000/500 = 129.6m²		
2.Current Market value of Originating Plot: Rs.1000/m²	64.8x1000/1000 = 64.8 m²		
3.Current Market value of Originating Plot: Rs. 1500/m²	64.8x1000/1500 = 43.2 m²		
4.Current Market value of Originating Plot : Rs.3000/m²	64.8x1000/3000 = 21.6 m²		

Example: 1

If Development Rights /TDR is utilized in the remaining portion of the land surrendered

- Land 'A' (originating plot) having an extent of 1000 m² with a permissible Floor Area Ratio of '1.75' surrenders 100 m² of land for which DR of 200m² of Notional land is generated.
- If land 'A' (originating plot) intends to use the Development Rights in the remaining portion (900m²) of the land, the total floor area of land 'A' (originating plot) shall be calculated as follows:

Permissible floor area of balance land of plot A, after surrendering 100m²
In the remaining portion of 900m² of land the Floor Area Ratio shall be

900 m² X1.75= 1575 m² ------- (1)

At 0.6 times the allowable Floor Area Ratio to be utilized for Development Rights = 0.6X1.75= 1.05……as per terms and condition no. (vii)

Additional floor area which may be utilized for Development Rights = 1.05X 900 = 945m²

Notional land required = 945/1.75= 540 m²

Additional floor area by using Development Rights of 200 m² of Notional Land =200 m² X1.75= 350 m² ------- (2)

Hence full Development Rights of 200m² may be utilized in the same originating plot.

Total floor area for the balance land of 900 m² of plot A

= (1) + (2) =1925 m²

Example: 2.

If Development Rights is proposed to be utilized as TDR in any eligible receivable plot other than the originating plot.

- If 'A' (originating plot) intends to sell the Development Rights DR (200m² of Notional Land for surrendering 100 m² of land) as TDR to land 'B' (receiving plot) having an extent of 2000m² with a permissible Floor Area Ratio of 2.25 (market value of land 'A' is Rs.1500 /m² and of land 'B' is Rs.3000/m²), the floor area of land 'B' (receiving plot) by using TDR shall be calculated as follows:

Permissible floor area of plot 'B' = 2000 m² X2.25 4500 m² --------------------------------------(1)

Factor to be multiplied to the "Notional Land" (Development Rights of the originating plot)

$$= \frac{1500}{3000} = 0.5$$

Factorized "Notional Land" available as TDR for plot B (from the "Notional Land" of 200 m² as DR of plot A) = 0.5X200m² =100m²

At 0.6 times the allowable Floor Area Ratio to be utilized for Development Rights = 0.6X2.25= 1.35

Additional floor area which may be utilized for Development Rights = 1.35X 2000 = 2700m²

Maximum "Notional land" which may be utilized= 2700/2.25= 1200 m² x 3000/1500=2400 m²of Notional land of Plot A

Additional floor area for plot B by using TDR of 100 m² of Notional Land =100 m²X2.25 =225 m² -------------- (2)

As 225 m² is less than 2400 m² the same may be utilized on plot B

Total floor area for plot B = (1) + (2) =4725 m²

Note: Floor Area Ratio considered shall be the permissible Floor Area Ratio as mentioned in the Zonal Regulations of the approved Master Plan in force.

ILLUSTRATION (see sub-rule (8)(a) (ii) (a) of rule 4)

Sl. No.	Building Height (With permissible FAR)	Set Back required to achieve maximum Permissible FAR	Increase in Height of building due to Loading of TDR	Additional Set Back Required for Incermentl increases in height
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	24m	8m	6m	2m

Overall height of Building (2 +4)	Set Back required for overall height	Relaxation in Set Back for Incerment height of building (upto 50%)	Required Set Back (3+8)
6	**7**	**8**	**9**
30m	10m	2m / 2 = 1.0m	8+1 = 9m

ILLUSTRATION 9(b)

e.g. (1) DR issued=Y = 500 sq.mt.

Market Value @ originating plot = 30,000/- (A)
(when DR is issued)
Market Value @ receiving plot = 10,000/- (B)

Factorization = A/B = 30,000/- / 10,000/- = 3.00 (C)

DRC utilization @ receiving plot = 3.00 x 500 (C x Y)
= 1500 sq.mt. (Additional Floor Area)

e.g. (2) DR issued=Y = 500 sq.mt.
Market Value @ originating plot = 10,000/- (A)
(when DR is issued)
Market Value @ receiving plot = 30,000/- (B)

Factorization = A/B = 10,000/- / 30,000/- = 0.30 (C)
DRC utilization @ receiving plot = 0.30 x 500 (C x Y)
= 150 sq.mt.(Additional Floor Area)

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

NAGARAJ
Under Secretary to Government
Urban Development Department

APPENDIX-I
(see sub-rule (1) of rule (3))
List of Local Planning Areas with Corporation cities eligible for Benefit of Development Rights.

Sl.no	Local Planning Area
1.	Bangalore
2.	Davanagere - Harihar
3.	Tumkur
4.	Shivamogga
5.	Mysore
6.	Mangalore
7.	Hubli-Dharwad
8.	Belgaum
9.	Vijayapura.
10.	Kalaburagi
11.	Bellary

FORM-1
(see sub-rule (1) of rule 3)

No
Dated:...............

NOTIFICATION

In Exercise of powers conferred under section 14-B of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and rule 3 of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Benefit of Development Rights) Rules-2016 the following Area mentioned in the schedule below is required by The.......................... (Name and Address of the Public Authority) for development of ......(Road, Parks, or any public purpose defined in the Act) for implementing the proposals of the Approved Master Plan *or proposals of the Local Authority* . It is hereby informed to the land owners and interested persons whose lands are required for the public purpose to appear and submit their claims along with the copies of the relevant documents viz, (i) Sale/partition/ other deeds of title, (ii) Up-to-date RTC's (iii) Mutation Copy (iv) Tax paid receipts (v) conversion order of Non agriculture

purpose (vi) Revenue sketch (vii) Akar Bhand etc, in person in the place and dates as indicated in the address below and state their respective interest in such land.

The place where land owners / interested persons have to appear and submit their claims	Name and address of the Divisional/sub-divisional/ branch offices	Date and time

The land owners/ interested parties of the scheduled properties whose lands are to be acquired shall *give an option* for Grant of Development Rights to the……… Public Authority as per The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Benefit of Development Rights) Rules-2016.

The land owners shall receive twice the area of land surrendered in lieu of monetary compensation as DR (Notional land) and one time the building area surrendered as estimated by the value of the building area surrendered divided by the market value of the land on which the building is constructed. The Notional land can be utilized by factorizing with the market value at the originating plot and receiving plot. The Notional land is eligible for FAR and used as additional built up area at the receiving plot as per the terms and conditions prescribed in the rules.

SCHEDULE

"Acquisition of land required for………………………………………………………………(published under annual scheme of works vide. No……….. dated………)"

Sl.no	Name of the District	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Sy.no/ khatha no	Type of land	Nature of land	Area (in sqm)	Name and address of the Land Owner/ interested persons

Sd-
Public Authority

FORM-1A

(see sub-rule (3) of rule 3)

No

Dated:……………

NOTIFICATION

In Exercise of powers conferred under section 14-B of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and rule 3 of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Benefit of Development Rights) Rules-2016 the following Area mentioned in the schedule below is required by The……………………… (Name and Address of the Public Authority) for development of ……(Road, Parks, or any public purpose defined in the Act) for implementing the proposals of the Approved Master Plan *or proposals of the Local Authority* .

The following land/ building owners have opted for Development Rights in lieu of monetary compensation under the Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The DR will be given by the Authority as twice the land area surrendered and one time the building area surrendered and as estimated by the value of the building area surrendered divided by the market value of the land on which the building is constructed.

The public is hereby informed about the details of the land and land owners and interested persons whose lands are required for the public purpose and Development rights are to be issued in lieu of Monetary compensation. Any objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Commissioner, ……….. Urban Development Authority within thirty days from the date of publication of this Notification.

List of land/ building area surrendered and land owners for which DRC is to be issued

Sl.no	Address of the plot /land / building area	Public purpose the land/plot is required for	Dimensions of the land/plot	Extent in sq. m of the land/plot	Boundaries of the land /plot	Name and address of the land owner of the land/plot for which DRC is to be issued

Sd-
Planning Authority

APPENDIX-II

(see sub-rule (2) of rule 3)

OPTION FOR DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS CERTIFICATE BY THE APPLICANT

Date:

From
……………………
(Name of owner of land)
Address
……………………
……………………
To
The ……………………
……………………
Sir,

I, Intend to surrender the under mentioned land bearing Survey No. …….. of ………Village of …Hobli and ……….Taluk reserved for the public purpose of …………. as per the Master Plan for the grant of "Development Rights Certificate". I / We forward herewith the following –

• Site Plan as per Master Pla
• Detailed Survey Plan
• Title Deed
• Property card and latest assessment book extract
• Up-to-date tax paid receipt
• The area statement of reservation duly certified by the architect
• Encumbrance certificate
• I / We hereby request that the land affected by the reservation of ……… May be taken over and Development Rights Certificate (D.R.C) in lieu thereof may be issued to me/us.

Signature of the Owner(s) of the land

APPENDIX-III

Registered Relinquishment Deed

(see sub-rule (4) of rule 3)

This Agreement dated................ is made by the first party Mr/Mrs/Ms ....S/O;D/O .... Residing at .... and the representative of the Honourable Governor of Karnataka , ...Public Authority , the second party through this Relinquishment Deed .

The land bearing sy.no/ khatha no...... of ......village......... taluk.......district under the schedule is surrendered free from all encumbrances by the first party to the second party in lieu of Development Rights .... Notional land (in sqm) to be issued under Section 14B of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961.

Schedule

Sl.no	Adress of the plot /land / building area surrendered	Public purpose the land is required for	Dimensions of the surrendered land	Extent in sqm of the surrendered land	Boundaries of the land surrendered

This Relinquishment Deed is executed under the undersigned witnesses.

Witnesses: **First party**

1.

Second party

2.

Folio no: UDA/PU.A/DRC/...../20.... **Dated:** Color:green

APPENDIX-IV

DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS CERTIFICATE

(see sub-rule (3) and (20)of rule 4)

I, Commissioner,.................Urban Development Authority hereby issue the DRC to the person(s) Mr/Mrs............S/D/O............ residing at .... who is/are the owner of the property no...... at ....(address) which has been Notified by the Public Authority for Acquisition vide, Notification Number..............................Dated .... in lieu of Monetary compensation as DR . Recommendation of the Public Authority to issue DRC for surrendering Area of extent ....sqm and Building area of ...... sqm at plot no...........at Sy.no:.........of .... Village.......Hobli..........Taluk .... District ,vide registered relinquishment deed no........ Dated...... has been considered and Development Rights Certificate issued subject to the provisions of Section 14B of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and the rules there under:

Sl.no	Particulars	
	Location of the Land / building surrendered including survey number/ khatha number/ward number/ PID number of the property	
	Registered Relinquishment deed details	*No.............Dated........*
	Extent of the land surrendered by the land owner in square meter, dimensions of the land surrendered showing the boundaries of the surrendered land	
	Extent of building area demolished/surrendered by the land owner in square meter	
	No of floors of the building area demolished/ surrendered	

Sl.no	Particulars	
	Type of construction of building area demolished/ surrendered	
	GPS co-ordinates of the surrendered property	
	Land use of the surrendered property in the approved Master plan	
	Notional land area credit in square meter of the land area surrendered in figures and words	
	Notional land area credit in square meter of the building area surrendered in figures and words	
	Total DR credited: Notional land for surrendered land+ Notional land for Building area surrendered	
	Valuation amount of the building surrendered/ demolished	
	Market value of the surrendered plot	

Given under the common seal on …….. day of……..month of …………year
Commisioner,
………… Urban Development Authority.

Note: Any Discrepancy found in issue of DRC due to misrepresentation of ownership documents at later date after issue of this certificate, the certificate is deemed to be invalid.

Sl. no	Folio no.	DRC no.	Date and sanction no.	Extent of Notional land granted as DR for land surrendered in square meters	Extent of Notional land granted for building area surrendered in square meter	Total extent of Notional land granted as DR	Guidance value /Market value of the land on the date of sanction of DR	address where DR is utilized : originating plot or receiving plot	TDR folio no. and certificate no… and date	Transfer / utilization of DR in square meters (Registered document no)	Balance area of DR	Signature of sanctioning Authority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Photograph of the land owner and thumb impression

Photograph(s) of land owner	Signature
	Thumb impression

Folio no: UDA/PU.A/TDR/...../20..... **Dated:**

Color: yellow

APPENDIX-V
(see sub-rule (3) and (20) of rule 4)
TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS CERTIFICATE

I, Commissioner,.................Urban Development Authority hereby issue the TDR to the person(s) Mr/Mrs............S/D/O............ residing at .... Generated from the DRC no......... issued on ....measuring ....m² of Notional Land to be Transferred at plot no...........at Sy.no:.........of .... Village.......Hobli..........Taluk .... District, *as per registered document no............signed by the transferor and transferee* to be utilized subject to the provisions of Section 14B of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1961 and the rules there under:

Sl.no	**Particulars of the Originating plot**	
	Folio no. and Certificate no. of the DRC issued	
	Location of the Land / building surrendered including survey number/ khatha number/ward number/ PID number of the property	
	Extent of the land surrendered by the land owner in square meter, dimensions of the land surrendered showing the boundaries of the surrendered land	
	Extent of building area demolished/surrendered by the land owner in square meter	
	GPS co-ordinates of the surrendered property	
	Land use of the surrendered property in the approved Master plan	
	Total DR credited: Notional land for surrendered land+ Notional land for Building area surrendered	
	Particulars of the eligible receivable plot for TDR	
	Location of the Land / building where Development Rights are Transferred including survey number/ khatha number/ward number/ PID number of the property	
	GPS co-ordinates of the property where DR is transferred	
	Notional land area credit in square meter Transferred as DR to receiving plot.	
	Market value of the Receiving plot	
	Balance in the Originating DRC after credit in m²	

Given under the common seal on .... day of........month of ....year
Commisioner,
.... Urban Development Authority.

Photograph(s) of the land owner and thumb impression

Photograph(s) DRC holder(s)	Signature
	Thumb impression

Photograph(s) of the land owner or interested person of receiving plot

Photograph(s) TDR holder	Signature
	Thumb impression

APPENDIX-VI
(see sub-rule (19) of rule 4)
REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Date:

From
……………………
(Name of DRC holder)
Address
……………………
……………………
To
The Commissioner
……………………
Urban Development Authority.
Sir,
Sub:- Request for Transfer of Development Rights in the name of ………………….to be utilized at……… ……
Ref :- Registered transfer document no………… signed by………….(transferor) and ……….(Transferee)

I, the undersigned and holder of DRC issued vide folio no………. and having title for DR of …… m^2 originated at …………………(address) having present market value of ………….Rs/m^2 have entered into an agreement to transfer ……m^2 of DR in the name of …………. Residing at………… (address) to utilize the DRC at ………………..(address) the present value of land at the receiving plot being …………Rs/m^2. A registered Transfer deed is executed in the ………. Sub-Registrars office vide Registration no …… Dated ………… Kindly transfer ……. m^2 of DR in the name of ………. as per the registered Transfer document. The Development Rights remaining after transfer is ……….m^2. Kindly endorse in the DRC and return the original DRC to me after necessary entries in your registers and issue TDR certificate to the transferee.

Signature of the Transferee

Signature of the DRC holder (Transferor)

APPENDIX-VII
(see rule 5)
DRC REGISTER

Sl.no	Folio no.	DRC no.	Date and sanction no.	Name and address of the land owner of land surrendered	Address of the plot /land / building area surrendered	Extent of land surrendered in sq. m	Extent of building area surrendered	Value of the building area surrendered	Extent of Notional land granted as DR for land surrendered in square meters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Extent of Notional land granted for building area surrendered in square meter	Total extent of Notional land granted as DR	Guidance value of the land on the date of sanction of DR	address where DR is utilized : originating plot or receiving plot	Guidance value of the receiving plot	Transfer / utilization of DR in square meters	Balance area of DR	registration fee paid details	Signature of the Sanctioning authority
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

ANNEXURE VIIA
Register for utilization of DRC/TDR issued prior to commencement of KTCP (Amendment) Act 2015

Sl.no	Folio no.	DRC no.	Date and sanction no.	Name and address of the land owner of land surrendered	Address of the plot /land / building area surrendered	Extent of land surrendered in sqm	Extent of building area surrendered	DR issued for land/ building area surrendered in square meters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

APPENDIX-VIII
FORM FOR ISSUE OF UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE

Guidance value of the land on the date of utilization of DR	address where DR is utilized : originating plot or receiving plot	Guidance value of the receiving plot on the date of utilization of DR	Transfer / utilization of DR in square meters	Balance area of DR	registration fee paid details	Signature of the Sanctioning authority
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

To,
The Commissioner,
…………

Date:---

I/We, the undersigned hereby request to allow to utilize the Notional land (DR)/TDR measuring (in words…..sq. mts. In figures…. Sq.mts.) out of the total Notional land (DR)/TDR available in the Development Rights Certificate No…….,dated………… Folio……….. and permit the said Notional land (DR)/TDR to be utilized by the persons named below-

PARTICULARS OF D.R.C./TDR HOLDERS

Development Rights Certificate No/TDR No ……………..(Strikeout whichever is not applicable)
Folio No……………..

Name in full and Signature(s)

(1)…………………. (1)……………………………….
(2)…………………. (2)……………………………….
(3)…………………. (3)……………………………….
(4)…………,…… (4)……………………………….

(A) Details of property where DRC/TDR is originated :……………………………..

(B) Details of property where D.R.C/TDR. is proposed to be used i.e., Receiving plot or building
………………………………………………………………………………….
(C) Area to be utilized in sq.mts. (in fig.) ………………………………*(with the plan sanction file number……………….)*
(in words)………………………………………….
(D) Balance Notional land (DR)/TDR as per D.R.C. in sq.mts. (in fig.) ………………
(in words)……………………..
(E) Balance area in the D.R.C./TDR after utilisation (in fig.) ……………….
(in words)…………………………………………….

(Applicant Signature)

No:---------------------- **Dated: --------------------**

APPENDIX-IX
UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the application made by Sri ………………… dt:……………for the purpose of utilization of TDR has been examined as per the plan and the applicant is eligible for utilization of DR or TDR -------------- Sq.mtrs at receiving plot at building Address:………………………………………………Further it is certified that necessary entries have been incorporated in the DRC Register and the balance of DR/TDR with the applicant as on date is ------Sq.mtrs.

Signature
Commissioner
Urban Development Authority/
Planning Authority

Copy to:
The Commissioner,
Local Authority.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

NAGARAJ
Under Secretary to Government
Urban Development Department

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೮) ೫೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IV-A***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೯, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೦, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೩೨
Part–IV-A	***Bengaluru, Tuesday, February 09, 2016 (Magha 20, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 232***

TRANSPORT SECRETARIAT

No. SARIE 67 SAEPA 2013, Bengaluru, Dated:09-02-2016.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

Whereas it is necessary to promote and ensure the compliance with law and safety of passengers who use I.T. based on demand transportation technology aggregator platforms within a particular jurisdiction and to ensure a greater integrity of process and operation of the on demand transportation technology aggregator platforms.

Whereas, on 08-10-2015 the Central Government issued advisory to the State Governments detailing therein the aspects to be taken into account for the aforesaid purpose.

Whereas section 93 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, requires that any person engaged in soliciting customers for travel by public service vehicles is required to obtain a Licence from the appropriate authority and such Licence shall be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the State Government;

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 93, 95(1) and 96(1) read with section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Government of Karnataka hereby publishes the draft of the following Rules as required by sub-section (1) of section 212 of the said Act and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after thirty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. Any objections or suggestions may be addressed to the Principal Secretary to Government, Transport Department, Room No.153, 1st floor, Gate No.3, M.S. Building, Bangalore-560001 on or before 30 days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the State Government from any person with regard to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above will be considered by the State Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. Title, Extent and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called The Karnataka On-demand Transportation Technology Aggregators Rules, 2016.

(2) It shall be applicable to Aggregators operating in the State of Karnataka.

(3) They shall come into force from the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. DEFINITIONS.- In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(1) "Act" means Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988).

(2) "Aggregator" means a person who is an aggregator or an operator or an intermediary/market place who canvasses or solicits or facilitates passengers for travel by a taxi and who connects the passenger / intending passenger to a driver of a taxi through phone calls, internet, web-based services or GPS/GPRS based services whether or not any fare, fee, commission, brokerage or other charges are collected for providing such services.

(3) "Form" means form appended to these rules;

(4) "Licence" means a Licence issued to an aggregator under these Rules.

(5) "Licencee" means an aggregator who holds licence issued under these Rules.

(6) "Licensing Authority" means The Karnataka State Transport Authority.

(7) "Taxi" means a motor cab having a seating capacity not exceeding 6 passengers excluding the driver with public service permit on contract.

(8) Words and expressions used in these Rules and not defined herein shall have the same meanings assigned to them in the Act and the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

3. Necessity for Licence.- No person shall act or permit any other person to act as an aggregator unless he holds an effective licence issued to him under these Rules.

4. Application for grant of licence and matters connected there with.- (1) Any person may make an application for grant of licence in **Form 1** of Appendix –I appended to these rules, accompanied by proof of payment of appropriate fee and other security deposits.

(2) A licence granted under these rules shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of grant.

(3) A licence granted under these rules may be renewed for a period of five years on an application made not less than sixty days before the date of its expiry, subject to fulfillment of all the conditions prescribed for grant of a licence.

(4) If, any of the conditions prescribed under these rules for grant or renewal of licence are not complied with by the applicant, the licensing authority may reject such application after giving an opportunity of being heard.

(5) On being satisfied that the applicant has complied with all the conditions prescribed for grant or renewal of a licence under these rules, the licensing authority shall issue a licence to the applicant in Form 2 of Appendix – I appended to these rules or renew the same, as the case may be.

(6) A licence issued or renewed under these rules may be transferred to the legal heir in case of death of the licencee on an application made by the legal heir. In other cases, licence may be transferred on a joint application being made by the transferor and transferee subject to fulfillment of all the conditions by the transferee.

(7) Where the licence is lost or destroyed, an application for issue of a duplicate shall be made along with the prescribed fee. A duplicate Licence so issued shall be marked "Duplicate" in red ink.

5. PROFILE OF AGGREGATOR.- (1) The applicant may be an individual or a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 (Central Act 18 of 2013) or a firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (Central Act 9 of 1932).

(2) The applicant shall comply with all applicable rules and regulations prescribed under the Act and also the Information Technology Act, 2000, including the intermediary guidelines.

(3) The applicant shall not own or lease any vehicle, employ any driver or represent himself as a taxi service provider, unless he holds the licence issued under these Rules.

6. Conditions for grant or renewal of a licence.- The applicant for a licence shall satisfy that:

(a) he has a fleet of minimum 100 taxies either owned or through an agreement with individual Taxi permit holders.

(b) he has facilities for monitoring the movement of taxies with the help of radio-telephone, GPS, GPRS, internet along with a control room facility as detailed in Appendix – II appended to these rules.

7. Vehicle Profile.- Every taxi, for the purpose of inclusion in a licence, shall,-

(a) be covered with a contract carriage permit issued under section 74 or under sub section (9) of Section 88 of the Act.

(b) have a display board inside the Taxi containing vehicle permit and the driver's details such as photograph, name, Driving licence and badge particulars and ID card issued by police authorities. The display board shall be clearly visible to the passengers in the taxi.

(c) be capable of being tracked continuously with GPS/GPRS facility in such a way that GPS/GPRS shall be securely fixed to the vehicle with a provision of a panic button for the use of the passengers, capable of alerting the control room without any hindrance or interference by the driver.

(d) be fitted with tamper proof electronic digital fare meter capable of generating a printed receipt to be given to the passengers if the fare to be paid cannot be informed through a message either by SMS or E-mail.

(e) be fitted with an yellow coloured display board with words "Taxi" visible both from the front and the rear. The board shall be capable of being illuminated during the night hours.

(f) not be more than two years old at the time of induction and more than 6 years old vehicles shall not be continued in the licence at any time.

8. Driver's qualifications.- (1) Driver of a Taxi shall have the following qualifications.-

(a) He shall be holder of a licence to drive light motor vehicles (transport) and the holder of a badge to drive motor cabs.

(b) He shall have a minimum driving experience of 2 years.
(c) He shall be a resident of Karnataka for a minimum period of five years.
(d) He shall have a working knowledge of Kannada and any one other language, preferably English.
(e) He shall be of a good moral character without any criminal record.
(f) He shall be a holder of KYC compliance bank account in accordance with the norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India.

(2) The driver of a Taxi shall behave in a civil and orderly manner with the passengers or intending passengers and shall not give room for any complaints from them and shall not indulge in any touting activities or force or compel customers to use his services.

(3) The driver of a taxi shall not have been convicted within the past seven years, for the offence of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or any cognizable offence under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, including fraud, sexual offences, use of a motor vehicle to commit a cognizable offence, a crime involving property damage or theft, acts of violence, or acts of terror.

9. Hire charges.- (1) The driver or the aggregator shall collect hire charges from the passengers as per the fare indication method stated in clause (d) of rule 7 of these rules.

(2) In any case, the fare including any other charges, if any, shall not be higher than the fare fixed by the Government from time to time.

(3) No passenger shall be charged for dead mileage and the fare shall be charged only from the point of boarding to the point of releasing Taxi, by the passenger.

10. General Conditions to be observed by a licencee.-

(1) The licencee shall

(a) provide an address within the area of operation in the jurisdiction of the Licensing Authority along with details of Officer-in-charge of the affairs.
(b) neither shift his place of business, nor any of his branches as mentioned in the licence or open a new branch without a written permission from the licensing authority.
(c) maintain records, in digital form of all the taxies at his control, indicating on a day to day basis, the trips operated by each vehicle, details of passengers who travelled in the vehicle, origin and destination of the journey and the fare collected. The records so maintained shall be open for inspection by an officer nominated by the licensing authority at any time. The licencee shall also submit the quarterly returns to the licensing authority on or before 10th of succeeding month indicating all the particulars mentioned herein.
(d) provide a list of drivers, their Licence numbers, the vehicle registration numbers and the chassis and engine numbers and permit details of Taxis operated by him to the licensing Authority on a quarterly basis.
(e) maintain the copies of following up-dated records relating to the drivers (after verification with the originals):
    i) a photograph of the driver;
    ii) driving Licence;
    iii) Present home address with proof of residential address;
    iv) RBI compliance KYC bank account details;
    v) Self-attested copies of EPIC card and PAN card.
    vi) Contact details and addresses of two family members.
(f) maintain the copies of the following up-dated records relating to the driver's vehicle (after verification with the originals):
    i) Certificate of Registration;
    ii) Certificate of Fitness;
    iii) Permit of the vehicle;
    iv) Chassis and engine numbers and
    v) Commercial insurance policy covering for third party risks as prescribed in the Act.
    vi) Pollution under control certificate.
(g) implement a zero tolerance policy on the use of drugs or alcohol applicable to any driver, provide notice of the zero tolerance policy on its website, as well as the procedure to report a complaint about a driver when a passenger reasonably suspects that the driver was under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the course of the ride. The licencee shall immediately deactivate or suspend such driver's access to the platform upon receipt of a passenger's complaint alleging violation of the zero tolerance policy. The suspension shall last or continue during the period of investigation by the licencee.

(h) ensure that the antecedents of every driver of a Taxi is verified by the police authorities before the driver is allowed to use the licencee's platform.

(i) arrange at least once in a year for structured refresher training programme for the drivers not only for safe driving skills but also for gender sensitization and etiquette towards passengers etc. Conduct of all such training programmes shall be documented and preserved at least for one year. The driver shall be allowed to work maximum number of hours as stipulated under Motor Transport Workers Act 1961.(Central Act No 27 of 1961)

(j) periodically check and maintain a register regarding the details of all the documents of all taxies at his command.

(k) ensure that all the taxies at his command maintain uninterrupted contact with the control room. The control room shall be in a position to monitor the movements of all the vehicles at his command.

(l) ensure adequate mechanism for receiving passengers feedback and grievances. This may be ensured either through a small feedback register kept in the taxi, easily accessible to the passengers always or through an inbuilt mechanism provided on the licencee's platform.

(m) ensure that the grievances or complaints of passengers or any other persons received by him shall be attended by the grievance officer appointed by him and they must be made available to the inspecting authorities on demand.

(n) provide the taxies covered with a permit issued under sections 74 or under sub-section (9) of section 88 of the Act as per the requirement of the passengers.

(o) ensure that the vehicles entered in his licence do not operate independently or accept bookings directly.

(p) ensure that the Taxi service is available all the time 24 X 7 without any interruption.

(q) on termination or end of the agreement with permit holder, remove all the equipments or brand stickers and confiscate the identity card or authorization issued to the driver.

(r) give liberty to the permit holder who is in operation under his company to operate his vehicle with any other aggregator simultaneously as per his discretion.

(s) maintain a web portal containing all details regarding the owners of the vehicles, their registered address, services offered, fare structure, insurance liabilities, control room number, name and contact details of a duly appointed grievance redressal officer.

(t) send photo of the driver along with vehicle registration number and other details of the driver to the customer's mobile before boarding.

(u) publish beforehand its policy on taxi fare, registration of taxis and drivers with its platform or app, sharing of fares with taxi owners and/or drivers, safety of passengers, grievance redressal mechanism for passengers etc.

(v) store datas of all passengers and drivers travelled in their vehicles upto one year and make them available to the inspecting authorities on demand.

(2) If the licencee uses or causes or allows a Taxi to be used in any manner not authorized by the permit or provisions mentioned herein, the licencee and the driver shall be jointly and severally responsible for any injury or harm caused to any person including the driver.

(3) The licensing authority may, after notice of not less than 30 days to the licencee, vary any conditions or may add fresh conditions.

11. Power of the licensing authority to suspend or cancel the Licence.- (1) The licensing authority may, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the licencee, suspend the licence for a period which shall not be less than 30 days and which shall not exceed 6 months at a time or may cancel the licence, if ,-

(a) the licencee fails to comply with any of the requirements or conditions of these rules, or

(b) any Taxi operated by the licencee fails to comply with any of the requirements or conditions of these rules, or

(c) any driver of a Taxi operated by him violates any requirements or conditions of these rules, or

(d) a passenger's complaint of misbehaviour or misdemeanour on the part of the driver or the licencee or any of his employees is found to be correct after enquiry or

(e) a criminal complaint is filed against the licencee or his employee or the driver.

(2) Where a licence is suspended or cancelled, the licencee shall surrender the licence to the licensing authority within three days of receipt of order of suspension or cancellation and shall immediately stop all operations under the licence.

(3) Where the licence is liable to be suspended or cancelled and the licensing authority is of the opinion that it would be expedient to impose a fine on the licencee in lieu of suspending or cancelling the licence, the licensing authority may require the licencee to pay a fine which shall not be less than Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

(4) Without prejudice to an order of suspension or cancellation passed by the licensing authority, the security provided by way of bank guarantee may also be forfeited either in part or in full, depending upon the gravity of the violation.

(5) The licencee may, at any time, voluntarily surrender the licence for cancellation. On such surrender of the licence, the security by way of bank guarantee if any shall be returned to the licencee after the payment of outstanding dues if any.

12. Appeals.- (1) The licencee aggrieved by any order passed by the licensing authority may, within 30 days of receipt of the order, appeal to the Karnataka State Transport Appellate Tribunal.

(2) An appeal shall be in the form of a memorandum in duplicate setting forth the grounds for the appeal and shall be accompanied by the requisite fee and the certified copy of the order passed by the licensing authority.

13.Fees: The fee in respect of a licence shall be as follows:

Sl. No.	**Purpose**	**Amount in Rupees**
1.	Grant of licence	1,00,000
2.	Renewal of licence	50,000
3.	Endorsement of addition or deletion of a Taxi in the licence, for each vehicle	500
4.	Issue of duplicate licence	5,000
5.	Transfer of licence (a) In case of death of the licencee (b) In other cases	 10,000 50,000
6.	For noting change of address of the licence or for permission to open a new branch office	5,000
7.	Appeal	5000

14. Security Deposits.- Applicant for a licence under these Rules shall furnish security by way of bank guarantee to the extent as indicated below from any nationalized bank situated within the jurisdiction of Bangalore City.

Sl. No.	**Purpose**	**Amount in Rupees**
1.	Upto 1000 Taxies	2,00,000
2.	Upto 10000 Taxies	5,00,000
3.	Morethan 10000 Taxies	10,00,000

APPENDIX - I
FORM – 1

[(See Rule 4(1)]

Application for the grant/renewal of Aggregator's Licence Under The Karnataka On-demand Transportation Technology Aggregators Rules, 2016

To,

The Secretary,
Karnataka State Transport Authority,
Bengaluru.

I, the undersigned hereby apply for grant/renewal of a Licence for operation as an Aggregator under The Karnataka On-demand Transportation Technology Aggregators Rules, 2016.

1.	Name in full	
2.	Address of the main office	
3.	Number of branches and their addresses	
4.	a) If a registered company, enclose a copy of certificate of incorporation / registration along with a copy of memorandum of association.	

	b) If a firm, enclose a copy of certificate of registration of the firm.	
5.	Telephone Number, web address and e-mail id	
6.	Number of Taxies proposed to be operated. (Enclose a separate list containing vehicle number and permit particulars of each vehicle)	
7.	Details of GPS/GPRS facility	
8.	Details of other infrastructure	
9.	Details of Financial condition	
10.	Details of fee paid	
11.	Details of Security Deposit by way of Bank Guarantee	

I hereby declare that the information given above and other documents enclosed herewith are true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if any information is found to be incorrect at any point of time, the Licence granted to me is liable to be cancelled, besides initiating other legal action/actions against me. I have gone through the provisions of The Karnataka On-demand Transportation Technology Aggregators Rules, 2016, I accept the same and agree to abide by the same.

Place: Signature of the Applicant/
Date: Authorized signatory

FORM – 2

[See Rule 4(5)]

Licence for an Aggregator

Mr/Ms/Msrs______________________ is hereby licenced to function as an operator under The Karnataka On-demand Transportation Technology Aggregators Rules 2016, subject to conditions contained in the Rules.

1.	Name of the aggregator in full	
2.	Address of the main office	
3.	Addresses of branches	
4.	Telephone Number, web address and e-mail id	
5.	Number of Taxies (As per the list enclosed)	
6.	Particulars of the network through which the operator shall function	
7.	Details of fee paid	
8.	Details of bank guarantee	

The licencee shall observe all the conditions contained in the The Karnataka On-demand Transportation Technology Aggregators Rules 2016

This licence is valid from ………………. to …………………..

Place:
Date:

Secretary,
State Transport Authority.

APPENDIX – II

[See Rule 6(b)]

Integrated GPS / GPRS capable vehicle tracking unit (VTU) with printer, display panel and fare meter.

Sl.No.	SPECIFICATIONS
1	**General Features** GPS/GPRS or both (Location, speed, heading timestamp) date polling and sending frequency capability of less than or equal to 10 sec.
2	Location on demand of GPRS/SMS
3	Memory to store min 40000 positional log.
4	Configurable backup SMS facility in case of GPRS failure
5	Capability to send serving and adjacent cell ID as well as network measurement report (NMR) i.e., neighboring cell ids so that location can be ascertained using cell Id, if GPS fix is lost.
	GPS Module Specification
1	Parallel GPS or GPRS or both receiver module with 32 (minimum) acquisition channels & minimum tracking channel
2	Acquisition sensitivity : better than (-) 165dBm
3	Tracking sensitivity better than (-) 160 dBm
4	Accuracy of Less than 8m Positional Accuracy 2DRMS, (on ground) or 2.5m CEP
5	Hot start <5s
6	Warm start : <20s
7	Cold start 40s
8	Outputs as per NMEA 0183
9	WGS-84 complaint
10	Network server based real – time A-GPS
	GPRS
1	In-Built Quad –band GPRS module/ Modem
2	Multi Slot GPRS
3	GPRS class 10 or Above
4	Should support all – SMS, Voice, Date, GPRS, TP/IP
	Power Characteristics
1	Input Voltage range 8-32 volts
2	Battery backup of minimum of 4 hours with active mode of operation i.e., when vehicle is playing on a trip
	Environmental Variables
1	Temperature range; -25 C to 85 C (withour LDC), 20 C to 70 C (with LDC)
2	Humidity Level : 5% to 95% non –condensing
3	Dust, temperature, vibration and water splash resistant
4	IP 65 rated or equivalent. With heat resistant, vibration proof, tamper proof (printer assembly can be excluded as it has a slit to push the paper out)
5	Automotive grade unit with components and manufacturing process as required for automotive use.
	Antennae
1	Should have internal GPRS antenna
2	Should have internal GPS antenna
	Port/Sensors (External I/O)
1	Transmit Line, Receive Line
a	2 x USB Ports
2	I/O (minimum 4 I/o ports as explained below)
a	S Digital Input, 1 Analog Input
3	Emergency Button I/o
4	Debugging Port (1)
	Geo-fencing
1	Facility ot update route Geo-fence in the device over the air (Device can store the route between start and end point and can compare the actual path traversed, with the route stored, This can be used to generate an alert if vehicle deviates from the route stored).
2	VTU should be capable of generating a visual & audible alert, in case vehicle deviate more than allowed deviation from route loaded on device before trip start.

Sl.No.	SPECIFICATIONS
	Other Features
1	Emergency button
2	Processor : minimum 32 bit, minimum 400 MHz or above
3	Device should be capable of sending a packet to 2 difference IP's simultaneously.
4	Stature LED's to indicate Power, GPS and GPRS status.
5	Over the Air Download of firmware as well as configuration parameters.
6	Remote administration & firmware update over the air.
7	Integration with Fare Meter for cab.
8	**Printer** (i) Font : 12 X 24 (ii) Print Width : 2 inch minimum (iii) Print Speed : 60mm / sec (iv) Print : English, Alphanumeric characters (v) Resolution : 8 dots / mm (vi) Print receipt should have the following fields as mentioned below; a) Vehicle Number b) Start Time c) End Time d) Trip details e) Trip distance f) Waiting Time g) Night Time flag / Charge h) Any other information, which can be provided from back end
9	**Display** a) Viewing area 7.0" diagonal b) Aspect Ratio 4:3 c) VGA 640 x 480 Resolution d) Colour TFT Double Replaceable CCFL Display e) Display clearly viewable with 400 cd/m2 f) Ambient Light Sensor with 32 steps Automatic Regulation. g) Navigator to display the projected route between 'pick-up and drop point' and show the LU of VTY, indicating vehicle current position. h) Capability to expand the map (increase the zoom level of map display)
10	**Switches / Buttons Mechanism** (i) Trip Start (Mandatory & Integrated with the meter start) (ii) Trip End (Mandatory & Integrated with the end of meter) (iii) Waiting (Visual Display) (iv) Emergency button to trigger the panic alert message : It should be activated if pressed for more than or equal to specified duration & must be configurable. (v) Print button to get the bill printed.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

K. BEERESH
Under Secretary to Government,
Transport Department.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೩) ೨೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IV-A***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೯, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೦, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೩೩
Part–IV-A	***Bengaluru, Tuesday, February 09, 2016 (Magha 20, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 233***

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. DPAL 01 SAMVYAVI 2016, Bengaluru, dated: 09.02.2016

The following Order made by the Governor is hereby published for general information:-

"**O R D E R**

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of Article 174 of the Constitution of India, I, Vajubhai Vala, Governor of Karnataka do hereby prorogue the Karnataka Legislative Council.

VAJUBHAI VALA
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA"

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

S.B. GUNJIGAVI
Secretary to Government
Department of Parliamentary Affairs

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ8) 100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IV-A***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೦೯, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೦, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೩೪
Part–IV-A	***Bengaluru, Tuesday, February 09, 2016 (Magha 20, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 234***

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No: DPAL 01 SAMVYAVI 2016, Bengaluru, Dated: 09.02.2016

The following Order made by the Governor is hereby published for general information:-

" ORDER-I

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause (1) of Article 174 of the Constitution of India, I, Vajubhai Vala, Governor of Karnataka do hereby summon the Karnataka Legislative Council to meet at Bengaluru at 12.00 Noon on Monday, the 29th day of February 2016.

VAJUBHAI VALA
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA**"**

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

S.B. GUNJIGAVI
Secretary to Government
Department of Parliamentary Affairs

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No: DPAL 01 SAMVYAVI 2016, Bengaluru, Dated: 09.02.2016

The following Order made by the Governor is hereby published for general information:-

" ORDER-II

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause (1) of Article 174 of the Constitution of India, I, Vajubhai Vala, Governor of Karnataka do hereby summon the Karnataka Legislative Assembly to meet at Bengaluru at 12.00 Noon on Monday, the 29th day of February 2016.

VAJUBHAI VALA
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA**"**

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

S.B. GUNJIGAVI
Secretary to Government
Department of Parliamentary Affairs

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೮) 100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೦, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೩, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೩೫
Part–IV-A	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 10, 2016 (Magha 23, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 235***

HORTICULTURE AND SERICULTURE SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. HCD 108 SLA 2014, Bengaluru, dated 08-02-2016

The draft of the following rules further to amend the Karnataka Sericulture Services (Recruitment) Rules, 1984, which the Government of Karnataka proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 read with section 8 of the Karnataka State Civil Services Act, 1978 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1990) is hereby published as required by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after thirty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the State Government from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above will be considered by the State Government. Objections or suggestions may be addressed to the Principal Secretary to Government, Horticulture and Sericulture Department, M.S.Building, 4th Floor, Bangalore-560 001.

DRAFT RULES

1. Title and commencement: (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Sericulture Services (Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Amendment of Schedule: In the Karnataka Sericultural Services (Recruitment) Rules, 1984, in the Schedule, in the entries relating to the category of posts of 'Office Superintendent", for the entries in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

> **"By promotion from the cadre of First Division Assistant and Stenographer in the ratio of 10:1, every eleventh vacancy being filled by promotion of a Stenographer".**

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

R.L. CHINNAMMA
Under Secretary to Government
Horticulture and Sericulture Department (Sericulture)

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೪) ೨೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– IV-A	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೦, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೩, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೨೩೮
Part–IV-A	Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 10, 2016 (Magha 23, Shaka Varsha 1937)	No. 238

TRANSPORT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. TRD 28 SAEPA 2011, Bengaluru, dated 10-02-2016

WHEREAS, a Principal Reciprocal Agreement has been entered into between the Government of Karnataka and the Government of Kerala in respect of road transport services on inter-state routes vide Notification No. HD 70 TMI 71, dated the 29th June 1976 and published in the Karnataka Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 30th June 1976.

AND WHEREAS, the following four supplemental transport agreements to the main agreement were entered into between the States of Karnataka and Kerala namely

1. Notification No. HD 60 TMI 78, dated the 01-12-1982 and published in the Karnataka Gazette, dated the 01-12-1982.
2. Notification No. FTD 4.TMI.92 dated the 10-12-1993 in the Karnataka Gazette extraordinary dated 10-12-1993.
3. Notification No.HTD 42.TMI.96, dated 20-08-2001 in the Karnataka Gazette extraordinary dated the 21-08-2001.
4. Notification No.HTD 06 TMI 2003, dated 06-02-2009 in the Karnataka Gazette extraordinary dated the 06-02-2009.

AND WHEREAS, the Government of Karnataka and the Government of Kerala have agreed to enter into a further 5th supplemental agreement under Section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988), for the purpose of operation of stage carriages on certain new inter-state routes for operation of additional services during fairs and festivals, summer season (March 15th to June 15th) every year and during weekends to cater the needs of the travelling public on certain existing inter-state routes, increasing of trips, variation of existing routes on single point tax and for the enhancement of quota of goods carriages of both the States on single point tax basis.

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (5) of section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988), the Government of Karnataka had published the draft supplemental inter-state agreement vide notification No.TRD 28 SAEPA 2011, Bangalore dated 6-5-2015 published in the Karnataka Official Gazette dated 25-6-2015 for information of all the persons likely to be affected inviting representations / suggestions if any within 30 days from the date of publication in the official gazette.

And whereas the representations / suggestions in response to the draft notification dated 6-5-2015 were heard and considered by the government on 6-10-2015.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 88 of Motor Vehicle Act 1988 (Act 59 of 1988), the Government of Karnataka hereby publish the following agreement arrived at between the States of Karnataka and Kerala, namely : -

FIFTH SUPPLEMENTAL INTERSTATE AGREEMENT

This supplemental Reciprocal Transport Agreement is made between the Governor of Karnataka (thereinafter referred to as "Government of Karnataka" which expression shall unless it be repugnant to the context or meaning thereof, be deemed to mean and include its successors in office and assigns) represented by the Principal Secretary, Transport Department, Government of Karnataka on the one part and the Governor of Kerala (thereinafter referred to as "Government of Kerala" which expression shall unless it be repugnant to the context or meaning thereof, be deemed to mean and include its successors in office and assigns) represented by the Secretary, Transport Department, Government of Kerala on the other part subject to the other conditions already included in the previous agreements.

Stage Carriages :-

(1) (a) The Stage Carriage Services in the inter-state route as shown in **Annexure-A** shall be exclusively operated by the State Transport Undertakings of Karnataka.

(b) The Stage Carriage Services in the inter-state route as shown in **Annexure-B** shall be exclusively operated by the State Transport Undertaking of Kerala.

(c) The number of round trips and buses as shown in **Annexure-C** operated by Karnataka STUs shall be increased as noted against each route.

(d) Variation of existing routes operated by State Transport Undertakings of Karnataka given in column 2 of **Annexure-D** shall be varied as noted in column 10 to 16 against each route.

(e) Details of additional services to be operated by the State Transport Undertakings of both the States in connection with Fairs and Festival seasons shall be as shown in **Annexure-E** in addition to the existing provisions.

(f) Additional services to be operated by the State Transport Undertakings of both the States during summer season (March 15^{th} to June 15^{th}) every year shall be as shown in **Annexure-F**, in addition to the existing provisions.

(g) The State Transport Undertakings of both States would operate additional services during weekends (Friday to Monday) every weekend to cater to the needs of the traveling public on the routes as shown in **Annexure-G.**

(2) In view of the ban on night traffic in Bandipur forests, the night services (both regular stage carriages and special / additional services) of the State Transport Undertakings of both States, operated to various places via Mysore, Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Sulthanbathery, Kalpetta may be operated via Mysore, Hunsur, Gonikoppa, Ponnampet, Kutta, Manandwadi and Kalpetta. Similarly, the services operated via Mysore, Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Bandipur, Karnataka-Tamilnadu State Border, Gudalur, Kerala State Border, Perinthalmanna and Thrissur may be operated via Mysore, Hunsur, Gonikoppa, Ponnampet, Kutta, Manandwadi, Kalpetta, Kozhikode and Thrissur.

(3) The operation of the vehicles of the State Transport Undertakings covered by permits as per the terms of the final agreement would be on single point tax basis.

(4) **Enhancing quota for Goods Carriages : -**

Subject to the conditions of the Principal and the subsequent supplemental agreements the quota of Goods Carriages shall be enhanced by another 2000 to each states so as to fix the maximum quota of 5000 to both the states.

By order and in the name of Governor of Karnataka,

K.BEERESH
Under Secretary to Government
Transport Department.

Annexure - A

New routes for operation by the STUs of Karnataka in the State of Kerala

Sl.	Route		Via Places	Route Length				Round	Buses	Service
No.	From	To		Karna-	Kerala	Other	Total	Trips		Kms in
				taka		State				Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	Ernakulam	Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Karepalya Border, Sathy, Coimbatore, Waliyar S/B, Palghat, Trichur (TN)	238	171	142	551	1	2	**342.0**
2	Bangalore	Thiruvananthapuram	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Nagarcoil, Marthandam, Kaliyakavalai, Nayathangari (TN)	35	57	678	770	3	6	**342.0**
3	Bangalore	Vadakkara	Mysore, Virajpet, Iritty, Mattanur, Tellicherry	271	77	0	348	1	2	**154.0**
4	Chamarajnagar	Thrissur	Mysore, Chamarajnagar, Sathyamangala, Coimbatore, Palghat (TN)	159	90	142	391	1	2	**180.0**
5	Chitradurga	Kasargod	Channagiri, Shimoga, Thirthahalli, Masthikatte, Coondapur, Mangalore, Talapadi	370	36	0	406	2	4	**144.0**
6	Gundlupet	Sulthanbatheri	Maddur, Mulehole, Noolpuja	38	59	0	97	6	3	**708.0**
7	Hassan	Thrissur	Mysore, Charmarajnagar, Sathyamangala, Coimbatore, Palghat (TN)	216	90	142	448	1	2	**180.0**
8	Kollegal	Kozhikode	Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet, Sulthan Batheri, Kalpetta	111	102	0	213	2	2	**408.0**
9	Kundapura	Kasargod	Baindoor, Bhatkal, Kundapura, Manipal, Udupi, Mangalore, Talapadi (S.B), Kumble	230	36	0	266	14	14	**1008.0**
10	Mangalore	Bayar	Uppala, Paivalike	19	32	0	51	3	1	**192.0**
11	Mangalore	Dharmathadka	Uppala, Bandyodu	19	33	0	52	3	1	**198.0**
12	Mangalore	Malla	Kumble, Kasaragod, Cherkala	19	51	0	70	3	2	**306.0**
13	Mangalore	Mercara	Kasaragod, Kanhangad	332	49	0	381	1	2	**98.0**
14	Mangalore	Mysore	Talapady S/B, Kasargod, Kanhangad, Panathur SB, Bhagmandala, Napoklu, Virajpet	142	184	0	326	1	2	**368.0**
15	Mysore	Munnar	Chamarajnagar, Sathyamangala, Coimbatore, Udmalpet, Chinnar Border (TN)	97	56	207	360	1	2	**112.0**
16	Puttur	Kasargod	Vittla,Adyanadka, Sardka SB, Perla, Baduru, Kambaru, Permude, Keyyaru, Bandiyodu, Uppala	27	44	0	71	5	2	**440.0**
17	Puttur	Kasargod	Kumbra, Eshwaramangala , Sulliapadavu, Pallapadi SB, Nettanige, Kinningaru, Ethadka, Badiyadka	30	28	0	58	6	2	**336.0**
18	Puttur	Kasargod	Vitla, Sardka (S/B), Perla, Badiyadka, Cherkala	27	39	0	66	5	2	**390.0**
19	Puttur	Kumble	Vittla, Sardka SB Perla, Puthige, Seethangoli	27	30	0	57	3	1	**180.0**

Sl.	Route		Via Places	Route Length				Round	Buses	Service
No.	From	To		Karna-	Kerala	Other	Total	Trips		Kms in
				taka		State				Kerala
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
20	Puttur	Kumble	Panaje, SB, Perla, Puttige Paivalike	23	28	0	51	3	1	**168.0**
21	Puttur	Sullia	Eshwaramangila, Pallapadi SB, Kotyadi, Adur SB, Mandekolu	48	8	0	56	3	1	**48.0**
22	Puttur	Vittla	Kunjurupanja, Devsya, Volathadka, Arlapadavu, Panaje, SB, Perla	29	30	0	59	3	1	**180.0**
23	Puttur-Kasargod	Bangalore	Vitla, Kanyana, Muguli (S/B), Uppala, Kumble, Kasargod, Kumble, Neerchalu, Badiyadka, Perla, Sardka (S/B), Vitla, Puttur	356	40	0	396	1	2	**80.0**
24	Sagar	Kasargod	Hosanagar, Kollur, Kundapura, Udupi, Mangalore, Talapadi	271	36	0	307	2	2	**144.0**
25	Shimoga	Thrissur	Thirthahalli, Mastikatte, Kundapura, Mangalore, Kasargod	265	363	0	628	1	2	**726.0**
26	B.C. Road	Kasargod	Melkar, Mudipu, Thokkotu, Talapadi (S.B.), Kumble	40	36	0	76	12	5	**864.0**
27	Sullya	Kasargod	Jalsooru, Panjikallu (S.B), Parappa, Mulleria, Bovikana	12	50	0	62	6	2	**600.0**
28	Belgaum	Kasargod	Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkal, Udupi, Mangalore, Talpadi, Uppala, Kumbla	516	36	0	552	1	2	**72.0**
29	Dandeli	Thrissur	Haliyal, Dharwar, Hubli, Mundgod, Sirsi, Kumta, Bhatkal, Udupi, Mangalore, Kasargod, Payyanur	524	361	0	885	1	2	**722.0**
30	Kaiga	Kasargod	Kumta, Bhatkal, Udupi, Mangalore, Talpadi, Uppala, Kumbla	371	36	0	407	1	2	**72.0**
			Total					**96**	**76**	**9762.0**

Annexure - B

New routes for operation by the STU of Kerala in the State of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Route		Via Places	Route Length				No. of		Service Kms in Karnataka
	From	To		Kerala	Karna taka	TN	Total	Round Trips	Buses	
1	Kanhangad	Mangalapuram	NH-17, Chandragiri Bridge, Kasargod, Thalapady	70	16	0	86	90	30	2880.0
2	Kozhikode	Mysore	NH-212, Kalpetta, Sulthan Bathery, Gundalpet	118	95	0	213	10	10	1900.0
3	Kanhangad	Kollur	NH-17, Chandragiri Bridge, Thalapady, Mangalapuram, Udupi	61	145	0	206	1	1	290.0
4	Alappuzha	Kollur	NH-17, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kanhangad, Chandragiri Bridge, Thalapady, Mangalapuram, Udupi	446	145	0	591	1	2	290.0
5	Kodugallur	Kollur	NH-17, Chamravattom Bridge, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kanhangad, Chandragiri Bridge, Thalapady, Mangalapuram, Udupi	357	145	0	502	1	2	290.0
6	Kozhikode	KR Nagar	NH-212, Kalpetta, Sulthanbathery ,Gundalpet, Mysore	118	135	0	253	2	2	540.0
7	Kozhikode	Kollegal	NH-212, Kalpetta, Sulthanbathery, Gundalpet, Chamarajanagar	118	111	0	229	2	2	444.0
8	Kanhangad	Thokottu	NH-17, Chandragiri Bridge, Kasaragod, Thalapady	62	8	0	70	30	10	480.0
9	Kozhikode	Virajpet	NH-17, Vadakara, Thalassery, Mattanur, Iritty, Kuttupuzha	124	28	0	152	8	4	448.0
10	Kanhangad	Puttur	NH-17, Chandragiri Bridge, Kasaragod, Cherkala, Badiyadka, Perla, Sardka S/B	67	27	0	94	12	6	648.0
11	Thrissur	Bangalore-Thrissur	(circular)-NH-212, Kozhikode, Kalpetta, Sultan Bathery, Gundalpet, Mysore, Bangalore, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Salem, Coimbatore, Palakkad	247.4+160	236+35	325+35	1038.4	1	1	271.0
12	Thodupuzha	Bangalore	NH-212, Kunnamkulam, Pattambi, Gudalur, Gundalpet, Mysore, Mandya	283.3	238	35	556.3	1	2	476.0
13	Pathanamthita	Bangalore	NH-47, Alathur, Kuzhalmannam, Pallakad, Coimbatore, Salem	256.8	35	325	616.8	1	2	70.0
14	Kottayam	Bangalore	Trissur, Palakkad, Coimbatore, Salem	200	35	325	560	1	2	70.0
15	Kozhikode	Bangalore	NH-212, Kalpetta, Sulthanbathery, Gundalper, Mysore	118	236.2	0	354.2	4	4	1889.6
16	Payyanur	Mysore	NH-17, Kannur, Kuttupuzha,Virajpet,	97	142.3	0	239.3	2	2	540.0
17	Kasargod	Mysore	NH-17, Chandragiri Bridge, Kanhangad, Pannathur, Bagamandala, Napoklu, Virajpet,	73	146.1	0	219.1	2	2	768.0
			Total	**2977**	**1959**	**1045**	**5980**	**169**	**84**	**12294.6**

Annexure - C

Augmentation of services on existing routes by the STUs of Karnataka in the State of Kerala

Sl.	Route		Via Places	Route Length				Existing Provision		Proposed		Service	Agreement Reference		
No.	From	To		Karna-taka	Kerala	Other State	Total	Round Trips	Buses	Round Trips	Buses	Kms in Kerala	Sl. No.	Annx	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	Ernakulam	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat, Thrissur (TN)	35	171	358	564	6	12	1	2	**342.0**	1 1	I III	20.8.01 6-2-09
2	Bangalore	Kozhikode	Mysore, Gundlupet, Sulthan Batheri, Kalpetta	236	118	0	354	5	6	2	4	**472.0**	4 2 4	III 2 III	10-12-93 20-8-01 6-2-09
3	Bangalore	Mallapuram	Mysore, Gundlupet, Gudlur, Nilambur, Manjeri (TN)	238	60	38	336	1	2	1	2	**120.0**	1	IV	6-2-09
4	Bangalore	Palghat	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, (TN)	35	21	358	414	4	6	1	2	**42.0**	5 5	1 III	20-8-01 6-2-09
5	Bangalore	Thrissur	Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Karepalya Border, Sathy, Coimbatore, Palghat, (TN)	238	90	142	470	2	4	1	2	**180.0**	2	1	20-8-01
6	Mangalore	Kasargod	Talapadi S/B, Uppala, Kumble	19	36	0	55	60	20	59	14	**4248.0**	17	I	6-2-09
			Total							**65**	**26**	**5404.0**			

Annexure - D

Variation/Modification of the routes allotted to the STUs of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Existing Route with via places	Existing Route Length Karnataka	Kerala	Other State	Total	Existing Provision Round Trips	Buses	Service Kms in Kerala	Proposed Route with via places	Route Length Karnataka	Kerala	Other State	Total	Proposed Round Trips	Buses	Service Kms in Kerala	Difference in Buses	Service Kms in Kerala	Agreement reference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	**Bangalore-Ernakulam v**ia Channapatna, Mandya, Mysore, Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Mylehole, Sulthanbatherry, Kalpetta, Adivaram, Tammarasary, Calicut, Ramanattukara, Parakadavur, Edappal, Kunnamkulam, Trichur	241.4	326.6	0	568	3	6	1959.6	**Bangalore-Kozhikode v**ia Mysore, Sulthanbathery, Kalpetta.	236.2	117.4	0	353.6	3	6	704.4	0	**-1255.2**	Sl No.6, Appx V, 29-6-1976
2	**Bangalore-Ernakulam via** Mysore, Gundlupet, Gudalur, Nilambur, Thrissur (TN)	238	229.9	38	505.9	1	2	459.8	**D E L E T E D**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	**-459.8**	Sl. No. 1, Annx-I, 6-2-2009
3	**Bangalore-Kannur** via Mysore, Hunsur, Virajpet, Tellicherry	273	77	0	350	12	12	1848	**Bangalore-Kannur via** Mysore, Hunsur, Virajpet, Tellicherry	273	77	0	350	6	12	924	0	**-924.0**	Sl. No. 1, Annx-II, 20-8-2001
4	**Bangalore-Kozhikode** via Mysore, Gundlupet, Sulthanbathery	236	118	0	354	1	2	236	**Bangalore-Kozhikode** Via Mysore, Hunsur,Virajpet, Makuta Border, Iritti, Tellicherry, Quilandi	271	163	0	434	1	2	326	0	**90.0**	Sl. No.4, Annx-III, 6-2-2009
5	**Bangalore-Munnar** via Hosur, Salem,Coimbatore, Pollachi, Udmalpet, Mariyur, StateBorder (TN)	35	60	443	538	1	2	120	**Bangalore-Munnar** via Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Dharapuram, Udmalpet, Chinnar Border (TN)	35	56	407	498	1	2	112	0	**-8.0**	Sl. No. 2, Annx-1, 6-2-2009
6	**Bangalore-Payyanur** via Mysore, Virajpet, Kuthuparamba, Kannur	271	109	0	380	1	2	218	**Bangalore-Kanhangad** via Mysore, Virajpet, Kuthuparamba, Kannur, Payyanur	271	139	0	410	1	2	278	0	**60.0**	Sl. No.3, Annx-I, 6-2-2009

<table>
<tr><th>Sl.</th><th>Existing</th><th colspan="4">Existing</th><th colspan="3">Existing Provision</th><th>Proposed</th><th colspan="4">Route Length</th><th colspan="2">Proposed</th><th>Service</th><th colspan="2">Difference in</th><th>Agreement</th></tr>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Route</th><th colspan="4">Route Length</th><th>Round</th><th>Buses</th><th>Service</th><th>Route</th><th>Karna-</th><th>Kerala</th><th>Other</th><th>Total</th><th>Round</th><th>Buses</th><th>Kms in</th><th>Buses</th><th>Service</th><th>reference</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>with via</th><th>Karna-</th><th>Kerala</th><th>Other</th><th>Total</th><th>Trips</th><th></th><th>Kms in</th><th>with via</th><th>taka</th><th></th><th>State</th><th></th><th>Trips</th><th></th><th>Kerala</th><th></th><th>Kms in</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>places</th><th>taka</th><th></th><th>State</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Kerala</th><th>places</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Kerala</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th><th>17</th><th>18</th><th>19</th><th>20</th></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Bangalore-Thiruvananthapuram via Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Pallakad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Kollam (TN)</td><td>35</td><td>402</td><td>358</td><td>795</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>804</td><td>Bangalore-Ernakulam via Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Waliyar Border, Trichur (TN)</td><td>35</td><td>171</td><td>358</td><td>564</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>342</td><td>0</td><td>-462.0</td><td>Sl. No.6, Annx-III, 6-2-2009</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Hassan-Ernakulam via Kushalnagar, Siddapura, Kutta, Manandwadi, Kozhikode, Thrissur</td><td>205</td><td>320</td><td>0</td><td>525</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>640</td><td>Hassan-Ernakulam via Konanur, Kushalnagar, Siddapura, Virajpet, Iritty, Tellicherry, Kozhikode, Thrissur</td><td>152</td><td>390</td><td>0</td><td>542</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>780</td><td>0</td><td>140.0</td><td>Sl. No. 31, Annx-I, 6-2-2009</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Mercara-Kasaragod and back via Sulya, .Jalsoor</td><td>61.7</td><td>49.9</td><td>0</td><td>111.6</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>199.6</td><td>Mercara-Mangalore and back via Sulya Jalsoor, Kasaragod Talapady</td><td>80.7</td><td>85.9</td><td>0</td><td>166.6</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>343.6</td><td>0</td><td>144.0</td><td>Sl. No.2 & 3, Appx-1, 1976</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Mysore-Vadakara via Mananthavadi, Neriyalpuzha, Kuttiyadi, Nadapuram</td><td>98</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>173</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>300</td><td>Mysore-Vadakara via Mananthavadi, Neriyalpuzha, Kuttiyadi, Nadapuram</td><td>98</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>173</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>150</td><td>-1</td><td>-150.0</td><td>Sl. No. 4, Annx-I, 10-12-93</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Vitla-Kasargod via Adyanadka, Perla, Badiadka</td><td>6.4</td><td>58</td><td>0</td><td>64.4</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>348</td><td>Bangalore-Kasargod via Mysore, Kushalnagar, Mercara, Sulya, Jalsur, State Border</td><td>327</td><td>49</td><td>0</td><td>376</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>294</td><td>3</td><td>-54.0</td><td>Sl. No. 14, Appx-III, 1976</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">12</td><td rowspan="2">Mangalore-Kanhanhad via Kasargod</td><td rowspan="2">20</td><td rowspan="2">62</td><td rowspan="2">0</td><td rowspan="2">62</td><td rowspan="2">4</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">496</td><td>a) Mangalore Adoor via Thalapady, Kasargod, Cherkala Bovikana, Kotyadi</td><td>16.1</td><td>76</td><td>0</td><td>92.1</td><td>2</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td>304</td><td rowspan="2">0</td><td>-192.0</td><td rowspan="2">Sl.No. 14 Annx-1 6.2.2009</td></tr>
<tr><td>b) Mangalore Kasaragod via Talapady</td><td>16.1</td><td>36</td><td>0</td><td>52.1</td><td>4</td><td>288</td><td>288.0</td></tr>
</table>

Sl.	Existing	Existing				Existing Provision			Proposed	Route Length				Proposed		Service	Difference in		Agreement
No.	Route	Route Length				Round	Buses	Service	Route	Karna-	Kerala	Other	Total	Round	Buses	Kms in	Buses	Service	reference
	with via	Karna-	Kerala	Other	Total	Trips		Kms in	with via	taka		State		Trips		Kerala		Kms in	
	places	taka		State				Kerala	places									Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13	**Mercara-Cannanore** via Siddapura, Virajpet, Mukutta, Kuttupuzha, Mattanur and back	71.1	54.9	0	126	2	2	219.6	**Hassan-Kannur** via Gorur, Arkalgud, Ramnathpur, Hebbale, Kudige, Kushalnagar, Betgeri, Nanjarayapatna, Ontiangadi, Siddapura, Virajpet, Makutta, State Border	161	79	0	240	1	2	158	0	**-61.6**	Sl. No. 1, Appx-V, 29-6-1976
14	**Madikeri-Sulthanbatheri** via Siddapur, Kutta,Tolpatii, Manandawadi	102	39	0	141	1	1	78	**Puttur-Kasargod** via Irde SB, Doomadka, Perla, Badiyadka	23	22	0	45	3	1	132	0	**54.0**	Sl.No.32 Annx-16.2.2009
	Total																**0**	**-2790.6**	

Annexure - E

Routes for Operation of special services by the STUs of Karnataka and Kerala during Fairs and festivals, every year

Sl.	Route		Via	Karnataka STUs		Kerala STU		Occasion	Duration
No.	From	To	Places	Round	Buses	Round	Buses		of
				Trips		Trips			operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore	Ernakulam	Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat, Thrissur (TN)	4	8	4	8	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
2	Bangalore	Kannur	Mysore, Virajpet, Iritty	4	8	4	8	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
3	Bangalore	Kottayam	Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat, Thrissur (TN)	3	6	3	6	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
4	Bangalore	Palghat	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore (TN)	4	8	4	8	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
5	Bangalore	Sabarimala	Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Thrissur, Kottayam, Erumeli (TN)	6	18	6	18	Sabarimala season	November 15th to January 18th
6	Bangalore	Thiruvananthapuram	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Madurai, Nagarcoil, Marthandam (TN)	5	10	5	10	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
7	Bangalore	Thrissur	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat (TN)	4	8	4	8	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
8	Dharmasthala	Kasargod	Guruvayankere, Uppinangadi, Puttur, Vitla, Badiyadka	6	4	6	4	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
9	Mangalore	Guruvayur	Kasargod, Kozhikode	1	2	1	2	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali, Madhwanavami and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
10	Mysore	Kannur	Hunsur,Virajpet, Irritty, Mattannur,	8	8	8	8	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion

Sl.	Route		Via	Karnataka STUs		Kerala STU		Occasion	Duration
No.	From	To	Places	Round	Buses	Round	Buses		of
				Trips		Trips			operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Mysore	Ernakulam	Hunsur,Gonikoppa, Kutta, Manandawadi, Kozhikode, Thrissur	2	4	2	4	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
12	Mysore	Ernakulam	Gundlupet, S.Bathery, Kozhikode, Thrissur	2	4	2	4	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
13	Mysore	Kasaragodu	Madikeri, Sulya, Jalsoor	4	8	4	8	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
14	Mysore	Tellicherry	Hunsur, Virajpet, Irritty, Mattannur	6	12	6	12	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
15	Shimoga	Kasargod	Hosanagara, Kundapura, Udupi, Mangalore	2	4	2	4	Onam, Dasara, Deepavali and Christmas festivals	Fifteen Days during each occasion
16	Belgaum	Sabarimala (Upto Nilakkad)	Sirsi, Udupi, Mangalore, Kasargod, Kozhikode, Guruvayur	10	30	10	30	Sabarimala season	November 15th to January 18th
17	Hubli	Sabarimala (Upto Nilakkad)	Haveri, Shimoga, Udupi, Mangalore, Kasargod, Kozhikode, Guruvayur	10	30	10	30	Sabarimala season	November 15th to January 18th

Annexure - F

Routes for Operation of special services by the STUs of Karnataka and Kerala during Peak season as Summer Specials, every year (March 15th to June 15th)

Sl.	Route		Via	Karnataka STUs		Kerala STU	
No.	From	To	Places	Round Trips	Buses	Round Trips	Buses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangalore	Ernakulam	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat, Thrissur (TN)	4	8	4	8
2	Bangalore	Kottayam	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat, Thrissur (TN)	1	2	1	2
3	Bangalore	Munnar	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Dharapuram, Udmalpet, Chinnar Border (TN)	2	4	2	4
4	Bangalore	Palghat	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore (TN)	3	6	3	6
5	Bangalore	Thiruvananthapuram	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Madurai, Nagarcoil, Marthandam (TN)	3	6	3	6
6	Bangalore	Thrissur	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat (TN)	2	4	2	4
7	Kollegal	Kozhikode	Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet, Sulthan Batheri	3	3	3	3
8	Kollur	Guruvayur	Kundapura, Udupi, Mangalore, Kasargod, Kozhikode	1	2	1	2
9	Mangalore	Thrissur	Talapadi (S.B), Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikode	1	2	1	2
10	Mysore	Kannur	Hunsur, Virajpet, Irritty, Mattannur,	6	6	6	6
11	Mysore	Kasaragodu	Madikeri, Sulya, Jalsoor	3	6	3	6
12	Mysore	Tellicherry	Hunsur, Virajpet, Irritty, Mattannur,	5	10	5	10
13	Shimoga	Kasargod	Hosanagara, Kundapura, Udupi, Mangalore	2	4	2	4

Annexure - G

Routes for Operation of special services by the STUs of Karnataka and Kerala during every weekend (Friday to Monday)

Sl.	Route		Via	Karnataka STUs		Kerala STU	
No.	From	To	Places	Round Trips	Buses	Round Trips	Buses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangalore	Ernakulam	Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat, Thrissur (TN)	4	8	4	8
2	Bangalore	Kannur	Mysore, Virajpet, Iritty	2	4	2	4
3	Bangalore	Kozhikode	Mysore, Gundlupet, Sulthan Batheri, Kalpetta	2	4	2	4
4	Bangalore	Palghat	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore (TN)	2	4	2	4
5	Bangalore	Thiruvananthapuram	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Madurai, Nagarcoil, Marthandam (TN)	1	2	1	2
6	Bangalore	Thrissur	Attibele Border, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat (TN)	2	4	2	4
7	Manipal	Guruvayur	Udupi, Mangalore, Kasargod, Kozhikode	1	2	1	2
8	Kundapura	Kozhikode	Talapadi, Kasargod, Kanhangad, Payyanur	1	2	1	2
9	Mysore	Ernakulam	Hunsur, Gonikoppa, Kutta, Mananadawadi, Kozhikode, Thrissur.	1	2	1	2
10	Mysore	Kannur	Hunsur, Virajpet, Irritty, Mattanur,	2	2	2	2

K.BEERESH
Under Secretary to Government
Transport Department.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ೪) ೨೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IVA*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಸೋಮವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೧೫, ೨೦೧೬ (ಮಾಘ ೨೬, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೦೧
Part–IVA	***Bengaluru, Monday, February 15, 2016 (Magha 26, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 301***

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. UDD 418 GEL 2015, Bangalore, Dated: 12.02.2016

Whereas, the draft of the Karnataka Municipalities Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 2015, to amend the Karnataka Municipalities Taxation Rules, 1965 which the Government of Karnataka proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 323 of Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964.

And whereas, the same was published as required in Notification No.UDD 418 GEL 2015, dated 29.10.2015 in Part-IV(A) (No.1357) of the Karnataka Special Gazette dated November 02, 2015 inviting objections or suggestions from all persons, who are likely to be affected thereby within a period of 15 days from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

And whereas, the said gazette was made available to the public on 2nd day of November 2015.

And whereas, no objections or suggestions were received in this regard.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 323 of Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules namely:-

RULES

1. Title and commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Municipalities Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from date of their publication in Official Gazette.

2. Amendment of rule 19:- In the Karnataka Municipalities Taxation Rules, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 19 in sub-rule, (2) after the words "acknowledgement due" the words "or through online in the specified website by notification by the Government" shall be inserted.

3. Amendment of rule 20:- In rule 20 of the said rules, in sub-rule (3), after the words "each ward for every year" the words "and also in the electronic form copy of which shall also be transmitted to the concerned owners through e-mail address or through registered post with acknowledgement due (RPAD)", shall be substituted.

4. Substitution of Form III:- In the said rules for Form-III the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Form III"

(The revised format as appended to this draft rules)

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

Y.GOPAL
Under Secretary to Government,
Urban Development Department (MA-2).

Form III
(See Rule 20)
Property Tax Register

1	Name of the owner	
2	Owner's Father/Mother/Spouse Name	
3	Owner Address	
4	Photograph of owner	
5	Identification document No. And Name of owner	
6	Name of the occupier	
7	Occupier's Father/Mother/ Spouse Name	
8	Property Address	
9	District	
10	ULB Name	
11	Property Classification	
12	Document Number	
13	Property Identification Number	
14	Ward Number and Name	
15	Old Municipal Number	
16	Property Assessment Number	
17	Property Category	
18	Property Type	
19	Property dimension in meters i. East to West ii. North to South	
20	Area of Land in Sq.Mts.	
21	Plinth area of building in Sq.Mts.	
22	Floor Details i. Floor Number ii. Floor Usage iii. Self-Occupied/Tenanted iv. Floor Built Area v. Roof Type vi. Floor Type vii. Wood used viii. Year of Construction/Demolition	

23	For Apartment properties only i. Apartment land property identification ii. Block Name iii. Flat Number iv. Area in Sq.Mts. a) Carpet b) Additional c) Super built-up v. Share in Apartment land vi. Parking Availability vii. Parking units viii. Total Parking Area	
24	Property Boundaries (Checkbandi) i. North ii. South iii. West iv. South	
25	Supporting document details for ownership proof	
26	Mutation Register / Order Number	
27	Photograph of land / building	
28	Easement Rights	
29	Liabilities (If any)	
30	Village and Survey Number	
31	Date of notice of transfer of title (Section 111)	
32	Assessment year	
33	No. and date of filing return	
34	Total property tax paid	
35	Total cess paid	
36	Name of Bank	
37	Date of payment of tax	
38	Document issued date	
39	Document fee	
40	Receipt number	
41	Document issued by	
42	Document issued place	

Y.GOPAL
Under Secretary to Government,
Urban Development Department (MA-2).

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7)100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– IVA	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೩, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೪, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೫
Part–IVA	*Bengaluru, Tuesday, February 23, 2016 (Palguna 4, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 315*

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 09 ಗ್ರಾಪಂಅ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23.02.2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ (ಎರಡನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2015 (2015 ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 44) ರ 1ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ (2)ನೇ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸದರಿ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮವು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 25.02.2016 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಡಾ|| ಎನ್. ನಾಗಾಂಬಿಕಾ ದೇವಿ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7)500 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IV-A***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೩, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೪, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೬
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Tuesday, Febuary 23, 2016 (Palguna 4, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 316***

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 43 ಶಾಸನ 2015, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23.02.2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ (ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ, 2015ಕ್ಕೆ 2016ರ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ಹತ್ತನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು 2016ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:1 ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2016ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1

(2016ರ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಮೂರನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆ)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ (ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳ) ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2015

(2016ರ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ಹತ್ತನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ)

ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1988ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ–VIರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರುವ ಮಜಲು ವಾಹನಗಳ (stage carriages) ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುದಾರರನ್ನು ಹಠಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಸಂಗಿಕವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಬಂಧ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ.

ಬಿ.ಎ. ಲಿಂಗರೆಡ್ಡಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (2015 ಎಐಆರ್ ಎಸ್‌ಸಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು 279) ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು, ಅಪೀಲುದಾರನ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವಾಗ ತೀರ್ಪುಜನ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನಿನ (case law) ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ ತರುವಾಯ, ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವ (traverses) ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತವಲ್ಲದ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪ್ರವರ್ಗೀಯವಾಗಿ (categorically) ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ;

ಮತ್ತು, ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1988ರ 102ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ನಿಗಮ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಶರಫುಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾನ್ (2002)2 ಎಸ್‌ಸಿಸಿ 560 ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ

ಮನವಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯಮವು ವಾಹನ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಪು ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ;

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯಮವು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಜಲು ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ತನ್ನ ಅಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ;

ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1988ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ–VIರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರುವ ಮಜಲು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುದಾರರನ್ನು ಹಠಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಸಂಗಿಕವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಬಂಧ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ;

ಇದು ಭಾರತ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅರವತ್ತಾರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲದಿಂದ ಈ ಮುಂದಿನಂತೆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಲಿ:–

1. ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಹೆಸರು, ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ.– (1) ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ (ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳ) ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2015 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಇದು, ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದ ಕೋಲಾರ ಸ್ಕೀಮು, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಸ್ಕೀಮು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸ್ಕೀಮು, ಬಿಟಿಎಸ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸ್ಕೀಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕನಕಪುರ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(3) ಇದು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

2. ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಗಳು.– (1) ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂದರ್ಭವು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಅಗತ್ಯಪಡಿಸಿದ ಹೊರತು,–

(ಎ) "ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳು" ಎಂದರೆ,–

(i) ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ 68ಡಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ (3)ನೇ ಉಪಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 70(2) ಟಿಎಂಪಿ 64, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.01.1968ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 1 ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 45 ಟಿಎಂಐ 76, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.01.1980ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟಾದ ಕೋಲಾರ ಸ್ಕೀಮು;

(ii) ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ 68ಡಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 200 ಟಿಎಂಪಿ 60, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.11.1960ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸ್ಕೀಮು;

(iii) ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ 68ಡಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 172(2) ಟಿಎಂಪಿ 60, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.06.1960ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸ್ಕೀಮು;

(iv) ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ 68ಡಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 202 ಟಿಎಂಪಿ 60, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16.01.1961ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಬಿಟಿಎಸ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮು;

(v) ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ 68ಡಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 141 ಟಿಎಂಪಿ 65, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30.12.1965ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಕನಕಪುರ ಸ್ಕೀಮು;

(vi) ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ 68ಡಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 22 ಟಿಎಂಪಿ 64, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18.04.1964ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 45 ಟಿಎಂಪಿ 76, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.01.1980ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟಾದ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಸ್ಕೀಮು.

(ಬಿ) "ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು" ಎಂದರೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ;

(ಸಿ) "ಈಗಿರುವ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುದಾರ" ಎಂದರೆ, ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1988ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಮಜಲು ವಾಹನ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟು ಪಡೆದ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.12.2014ರಂದು ಮಜಲು ವಾಹನ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಖಾಸಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ;

(ಡಿ) "ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ" ಎಂದರೆ, ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1988 (1988ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 59);

(ಇ) "ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗ" ಎಂಬ ಪದಾವಳಿಯು ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ 100ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವಂಥ ಅದೇ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಸಿರದ ಆದರೆ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಸಿರುವ ಪದಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪದಾವಳಿಗಳು, ಆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

3. ಕೆಲವು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ.– ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ–VIರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಅಪೀಲು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುವೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಗಳು ನೀಡಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೀರ್ಪು, ಡಿಕ್ರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು, ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಾಗಿ, ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1939ರ ಅಥವಾ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುವೇ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಆದ ಅಂತರ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (trips) ಅಂತರ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುದಾರರು ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ 4ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು:

ಪರಂತು, ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುಗಳು, ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ–Vರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಗೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

4. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು.– ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು, ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮವು ಜಾರಿಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಮೂವತ್ತು ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಈಗಿರುವ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುದಾರರನ್ನೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ, ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ತದನಂತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು, ಈಗಿರುವ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಾಗಿನ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂವತ್ತು ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ವಿಲೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು:

ಪರಂತು, ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ 87ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಅವರ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಮೊದಲೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

5. ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದ ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವಿಕೆ.– ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದುದನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಯಾವುವೇ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಈ

ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವನ್ನು ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಸಂವಾದಿ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

6. **ಉಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಗಳು.–** ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಬಂಧಿಸಿದುದನ್ನು ಉಳಿದು, ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಉಪಬಂಧವು ತತ್ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ನ್ಯೂನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಯಾವುದೂ, ಯಾವೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ಯಥಾ, ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಆತನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೂಡಬಹುದಾಗಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯವಹರಣೆಯಿಂದ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

7. **ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆ.–** ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತೊಂದರೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಥವಾ ಯುಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುವಂಥ, ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಸಂಗತವಲ್ಲದ ಅಂಥ ಉಪಬಂಧವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬಹುದು:

ಪರಂತು, ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾದ ತರುವಾಯ ಅಂಥ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಕೆ.ದ್ವಾರಕನಾಥ್ ಬಾಬು
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

NO. SAMVYASHAE 43 SHASANA 2015, Bangalore, dated: 23.02.2016

Ordered that the translation of ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ (ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳ) ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2015 (2016ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:1) in the English language, be published as authorised by the Governor of Karnataka under clause (3) of Article 348 of the constitution of India in the Karnataka Gazette for general information.

KARNATAKA ACT NO 1 OF 2016
(First Published in the Karnataka Gazette Extra-ordinary on the Twenty third day of February, 2016)

THE KARNATAKA STATE MOTOR VEHICLE (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 2015
(Received the assent of the President on the tenth day of February, 2016)

An Act to make certain special provisions, to prevent inconvenience to the travelling public by the sudden stoppage of the existing permit holders of stage carriages under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in relation to the areas of approved schemes and routes notified under Chapter-VI of that Act and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Whereas the Hon'ble Supreme Court in B.A Lingareddy Vs Karnataka State Transport Authority (2015 AIR SCW 279), after exhaustive review of the case law while considering the specific assertion on behalf of the appellant, it categorically laid down that a permit cannot be granted for a non-notified route which overlap or traverses the notified route and declared the permits granted contrary to the scheme are illegal.

And whereas section 102 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 empowers the State Government to modify any approved scheme. The Supreme Court in Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation Vs Asharafulla Khan(2002)2 SCC 560 has held that modification may be effected only to need and convenient of the travelling public on representation of the travelling public or on the ground that the State Transport undertaking lacks the necessary resources in the form of vehicle or infrastructure to meet the public demand.

Whereas the Karnataka State Transport undertaking has expressed its inability to start stage carriage vehicles in the areas of approved scheme immediately.

Whereas it is expedient to make certain special provisions to prevent inconvenience to travelling public by sudden stoppage of existing permit holders of private stage carriage under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in relation to the areas of approved schemes and routes notified under Chapter-VI of that Act and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

Be it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in the sixty-sixth year of the Republic of India as follows :-

1. Short title, extent and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Karnataka State Motor Vehicles (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

(2) It extends to part of Karnataka State on the areas of approved Schemes or routes of Kolar Scheme, Bellary Scheme, Bangalore Scheme, BTS Scheme, Mysore Scheme and Kanakapura Schemes promulgated under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "approved schemes" means,-

(i) The Kolar Scheme published under sub-section (3) of section 68D of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 in Notification No. HD 70(2) TMP 64, dated:10.01.1968 and further modified in Notification No. 1 HD 45 TMI 76, dated: 10.01.1980;

(ii) The Mysore Scheme published under section 68D of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 in Notification No. HD 200 TMP 60, dated: 10.11.1960;

(iii) The Bangalore Scheme published under section 68D of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 in Notification No.HD 172 (2) TMP 60 dated 07.06.1960.

(iv) The BTS Scheme published under section 68D of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 in Notification No. HD 202 TMP 60, dated 16.01.1961.

(v) The Kanakapura Scheme published under section 68D of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 in Notification No. HD 141 TMP 65, dated 30.12.1965.

(vi) The Bellary Scheme published under section 68D of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 in Notification No.HD 22 TMP 64, dated 18.04.1964 and further modified in Notification No. HD 45 TMP 76, dated 10.01.1980.

(b) "Courts" means the High Court of Karnataka and the Supreme Court of India;

(c) "Existing permit holder" means the private operator holding the stage carriage permit granted either under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 or under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and obtained permit to operate on the areas of approved Scheme or routes or portion of the areas of approved Scheme or routes and operating the stage carriage services as on 17.12.2014;

(d) "Motor Vehicles Act" means the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act No. 59 of 1988);

(e) The expression "notified route" shall have the same meaning as in section 100 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

(2) Words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Motor Vehicles Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. Grant of permit under certain circumstances.- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Chapter-VI of the Motor Vehicles Act or in any Judgement, decree or order passed by the Karnataka State Transport Appellant Tribunal or by any Courts or Authority, as the case may be, the State Transport Authority or the Regional Transport Authority on an application made to it in accordance with this Act for grant a permit by the existing permit holders on the areas of approved Schemes or routes, may grant temporary permit under section 4, for the intra District route or inter District route or for interstate route on the routes and trips recognized under the inter state Agreement between the State Government of Karnataka and any other states in accordance with the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 or the Motor Vehicles Act by preferring the existing permit holder. Since they have experience in operating with these routes.

Provided that the permits granted under this section shall have the same effect as if the permit is granted under Chapter-V of the Motor Vehicles Act.

4. Issue of temporary permits.- The State Transport Authority or the Regional Transport Authority, as the case may be, shall receive the applications including existing permit holders for grant of permits under this Act within thirty days from the date of this Act come into force. The authority concerned shall dispose of the applications for grant of permits within thirty days thereafter by preferring existing permits.

Provided that, the temporary permits shall be granted in accordance with the procedure specified in section 87 of the Motor Vehicles Act at the first instance, which can be extended for one year or till the State Transport Undertakings starts operating their services whichever is earlier.

5. Construction of reference to Motor Vehicles Act.- The reference in this Act to any of the provisions or any chapter of the Motor Vehicle Act other than the one specified in this Act be construed as reference to the corresponding provisions or chapter of the Motor Vehicles Act.

6. Savings.- Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provision of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force and nothing contained herein shall exempt any person from any proceeding by way of investigation or otherwise which might, apart from this Act, be instituted against him.

7. Removal of difficulties.- If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may by notification, make such provision not in consistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be issued after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

The above translation of ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ (ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳ) ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2015 (2016ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:1) be published in the Official Gazette under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India.

VAJUBHAI VALA
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

K. DWARAKANATH BABU
Special Secretary to Government
Department of Parliamentary Affairs

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ8) 250 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೪, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೫, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೭
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, February 24, 2016 (Palguna 5, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 317***

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ: 283 ಜಿಪಸ 2015, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24.02.2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1993 (1993 ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:14) ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 177 ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಓದಲಾದಂತೆ, ಪ್ರಕರಣ 311 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2005 ನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಕರಡು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಗ್ರಾಅಪ: 283 ಜಿಪಸ 2015, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 03–02–2016 ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾಧಿತರಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ:03–02–2016 ರ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸದರಿ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ/ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈಗ 1993 ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ (ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 14) 311 ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಳ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಿಯಮಗಳು

1. **ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ:** (1) ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಅವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಿಮ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

2. **ನಿಯಮ 3ಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ:–**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು–2010 ರ ನಿಯಮ 3 ರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಯೋಜಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಂದರೆ:–

"ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ"

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ		ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು	
		ಒಟ್ಟು	ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು
1	ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿ	**6**	**3**	**6**	**3**
2	ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಪಂಗಡ	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**
3	ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು 1. ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ–ಎ	**5**	**2**	**5**	**2**
	2. ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ–ಬಿ	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
4	ಮೀಸಲಿಡದ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು	**15**	**7**	**15**	**7**
ಒಟ್ಟು		**30**	**15**	**30**	**15**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ಧೋತ್ರೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ.)
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂ.ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 1000 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– ***IV-A***	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೪, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೫, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೧೮
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Wednesday, Febuary 24, 2016 (Palguna 5, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 318***

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

NO. UDD 211 GEL 2014 (P), Bangalore, dated: 24.02.2016

The draft of the Karnataka installation of new Telecommunication Infrastructure Towers Regulations, 2015, which the Government of Karnataka proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13E of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 read with section 427 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 and Section 325 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 is hereby published as required by section 13E of the said Act, for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after thirty days from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

Any objection and suggestion, which may be received by the State Government from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above, will be considered by the State Government. Objections and suggestions may be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department, Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore - 560001.

DRAFT REGULATIONS

1. Title, commencement and application.- (1) These Regulations may be called the Karnataka Installation of new Telecommunication Infrastructure Towers Regulations, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their final publication in the official Gazette.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the zoning regulation of any Local Planning area the provisions of these regulations shall apply to all local planning areas in the State.

2. Definitions.- In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) 'Act' means the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963);

(b) ***"Sanctioning Authority" means the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, The Commissioners of city Municipal councils, Chief Officer of Town Municipal councils, Town Panchayaths and Panchayat Development Officers of Gram Panchayaths*** falling in Urban Development Authority areas shall be competent to accord permission for clearance of installation of new Tele Communication Infrastructure Towers (TIT) following these regulations and guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time in their respective jurisdiction;

(c) "Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower (TIT)" shall include Ground Based Tower (GBT) or Roof Top Tower (RTT) or Roof Top Poles (RTP) or Cell Phone Tower (CPT), Antenna fixtures, Fabricated antenna, Tower to install the telephone lines and transmission towers. But it shall not include the Antennas installed for domestic purpose, namely Television Antennas or Dish Antennas.

3. Essentiality of Permit.- No person shall erect or re-erect any non-Governmental telecommunication infrastructure tower or telecommunication pole structures or accessory rooms or make alteration or cause the same to be done without obtaining a separate permission for each such tower or telecommunication pole structures from the Sanctioning Authority.

4. General guidelines for location of Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower.- (1) Location of Telecommunication infrastructure towers is governed by radio frequency system adopted therefore as far as possible residential areas shall be avoided. However where it is not possible to avoid residential areas, permission from the sanctioning Authority for installation on roof top of a building shall be considered.

(2) First preference shall be given to the location of tower in commercial areas or other public areas.

(3) In residential areas, Telecommunication Infrastructure Towers shall be located in open spaces or community buildings in the locality.

(4) Where it is not possible to locate Telecommunication Infrastructure Towers as in sub-regulation (3) above, the Telecommunication Infrastructure Towers shall be permitted on the roof top of residential buildings subject to the condition that a structural safety certificate from a certified Structural Engineer has been obtained.

5. Submission of application for Permit.- Application for permit shall be submitted to the Sanctioning Authority along with following Plans and Documents.-

(1) Location Plan.- (scale 1:1000) three copies of the Location Plan shall show the site with reference to the surrounding existing developments duly showing the access and approach to the site or building wherein the tower or room is proposed;

(2) Site Plan.- (scale 1:100) three copies of the Site Plan shall show plot dimensions, access street width, details of existing structures within the plot with their uses, height, and number of floors, set-back from the plot boundaries and between them; proposed tower and ancillary structures.

(3) Structural Stability Certificate.– one copy (original) of Structural Stability Certificate along with height of the tower shall be submitted in respect of the Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower and room and also the building over which it shall be erected. The Structural Stability Certificate shall be obtained from a registered or a retired Structural Engineer of the Central or State Government Service or Quasi-Government Organization registered as a Structural Engineer;

(4) Copy of Sanctioned Plan of the Building and Occupancy Certificate issued by the Sanctioning Authority;

(5) Ownership Document - One copy (attested) to prove the ownership of the building or site;

(6) Lease Agreement Deed or Consent Agreement deed.- One copy (attested) signed by the applicant and the owner of the site or building;

(7) Drawing of tower with complete details including the specifications of foundations and design parameters;

(8) Height of the tower along with its elevation (***MSL***);

(9) In case the tower is in the vicinity or adjoining to high or low tension line- then its distance from the same shall be clearly indicated in the drawings;

(10) The weight of Tower or antenna in Metric tonnes;

(11) Indemnity Bond (original) to take care of any loss or injury that may occur due to accident caused to neighbours by the tower (including a declaration to the effect that the applicant shall take special precaution for fire safety and lightning and he shall be solely responsible for paying all kinds of compensation and damages and would be responsible for any civil or criminal case arising there from;

(12) No objection Certificate issued by the Karnataka State Fire Services Department;

(13) Copy of certificate issued by Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) to the manufacturers of the DG sets [The DG sets used shall be as per the provisions under Environment (protection) Act, 1986 and the Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000] is to be submitted by the Telecom Service Providers for Infrastructure Providers;

(14) Copy of SACFA clearance or copy of SACFA application for the said location submitted to WPC wing of DoT with registration number as WPC acknowledgement along with undertaking that in case of any objection or rejection, TSPs or IPs shall take corrective actions or remove the tower; and

(15) Acknowledgement receipt issued by TERM Cells (DoT) or the self certificate submitted by Telecom Service Provider/ Infrastructure Provider in respect of Mobile tower/BTS (ground based/roof Top or pole or wall mounted) in the format as prescribed by TEC, DoT, establishing or certifying that all general public areas around the tower shall be within safe EMR exposure limit as per peak traffic measurement after the antennae starts radiating.

6. Scrutiny and Disposal of Application.- (1) The Sanctioning Authority shall verify and may issue or refuse the permit, not later than forty five days from the date of receipt of application along with the plans and documents as under regulation 4. In case of refusal, the reasons for the same shall be clearly mentioned.

(2) The permit issued shall be a work permit and the construction or erection of telecommunication tower or telecommunication pole structures or accessory rooms essential for the use of such tower or pole structures shall be completed within two years from the date of issue of such permit.

(3) The period of the permit shall be extended for a further period of two year if an application for the same is submitted to the Sanctioning Authority, within the valid period of the permit duly paying 25% of the prescribed fee and charges and in the prescribed form duly attaching the original permit in these regulations.

7. Restriction to erect Telecommunication Infrastructure Towers.-

(1) Water Bodies: (i) No building or Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower shall be allowed in the bed of water bodies like river or nala and in the Full Tank Level (FTL) of any lake, pond, kunta lands. Unless and otherwise stated, the area and the Full Tank Level (FTL) of a Lake or Kunta shall be reckoned as measured and as certified by the Irrigation Department (Water Resources Department).

(ii) Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower shall not be erected within,-

(a) 6 meters from the boundary of the River.

(b) 5 meters from the boundary of Lakes or Tanks or Kuntas of area 10.00 Ha and above.

(c) 3 meters from the boundary of Lakes or Tanks or Kuntas of area less than 10Ha.

(d) 5 meters from the defined boundary of Canal, Nala, Storm Water Drain of width more than 10.00 meters and 3.00 meters from the defined boundary of Canal, Nala, Storm Water Drain of width up to 10meters.

(2) Railways: The distance between the Railway Property Boundary and the Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower shall be 30m as per Indian Railways Works Manual or as per no objection certificate given by the Railway Authorities.

(3) Electrical Lines: The Right -of-way widths recommended for Electrical lines of various Transmission Voltage are as indicated in the table below:-

(i) Right-of –way (ROW) for Electrical lines.-

Sl. No.	Transmission voltage	Width of the Right-of-way (ROW) in meters
01	11 kV	7.0
02	33 kV	15.0
03	66 kV	18.0
04	110 kV	22.0
05	132 kV	27.0
06	220 kV	35.0
07	400 kV	52.0

(ii) Distance of site from Electric Lines.- No Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower shall be allowed to be erected or re-erected or any additions or alterations made to Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower in a site within the distance quoted below in accordance with the current Electricity Rules and its amendments from time to time between the building and any overhead electric supply line;

		Vertically in mtrs.	Horizontally in mtrs.
i	Low and medium voltage lines and service lines	2.5	1.2
ii	High voltage lines upto and including 33,000 V.	3.7	2.0
iii	Extra high voltage lines beyond 33000 V.	3.7 (plus 0.3m for every additional 33,000 V. or part thereof)	2.0 (plus 0.3m for every additional 33,000 V. or part thereof)

(4) In the reserved forest or forest areas: for erecting the Towers, NOC from the Forest Department shall be submitted.

(5) Heritage, Religious and Other Structures: (i) In case of Sites located within the distance up to 100meters from protected monuments as notified under the Ancient Monuments and Archeological sites and Remains Act 1958 (central Act 24 of 1958) or the Karnataka Ancient and Historical monuments and Archeological sites and Remains Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 7 of 1962) no building or Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower is allowed;

(ii) For the Sites located within distance of above 100meters and up to 200meters from the protected monuments, the construction of one Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower is allowed only after obtaining prior permission from the Competent Authority.

(iii) Erection of Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower shall not be allowed within a distance of 100m from the school, hospital, buildings and religious buildings or any other prescribed buildings by the Government from time to time.

(iv) In case of Wall Mounted or Pole mounted Antenna, the antenna shall be mounted at least 5 meters above ground level or road level on flyovers.

8. Basic requirements to erect Telecommunication Infrastructure Towers.- (i) Set Backs of Room or Tower:

(a) The minimum setback for the accessory room or ground based tower shall be as required under the approved zoning Regulations of Local Planning Areas subject to the condition that it shall

be a minimum of 3m all-round, after leaving the road widening portion if any. If it is roof top installation the tower shall have minimum 3m distance from the boundary of the building edge;

(b) In addition to the distance specified above, set back required for road widening proposed in any of the Master Plan or Zonal Development Plan or Town Planning Scheme or Road Development Plan or any other scheme sanctioned by the Government or Execution Authority shall also be provided.

Provided that no portion of the telecommunication Infrastructure tower pole structure or accessory room shall project or over hang into the neighboring plots.

Provided further that additional distance from boundary abutting the road and other boundaries of the plot proportionate to increase in height shall not be necessary for the telecommunication Infrastructure tower or pole structures or accessory rooms or for the building over which they are proposed.

(ii) Accessory rooms:

(a) Accessory rooms such as equipment rooms, shelters or Generator rooms essential for the service shall be permitted along with a telecommunication tower or telecommunication pole structures or separately, if a request is made in the application and plans or drawings of the rooms are attached either along with the application for permit or separately;

(b) The cabin may be made with any material but the area of such cabin shall not exceed 15 Square Meters;

(c) Installation of electricity generator may be allowed if the generator is covered with insulated sound-proof cabin;

(d) Every construction or installation of ancillary necessary for the telecommunication system shall conform to the relevant rules applicable to such construction or installation and license or permit required under such rules shall also be obtained.

(e) The telecommunication tower or ancillary structures shall not prevent or block the access, exit or entry or reduce the width of such access, exit or entry of building or in no way badly affect the safety measures or amenities provided in the building in which it is erected.

(iii) Sharing of Sites: The Telecom Operators may share the towers for fixing their respective antennas. The same are however, required to adhere to the prescribed technical requirements, so as to curtail multiplicity of towers as well as to optimize the use of the existing ones. As sharing of antennas on a single tower increases the effects of EMR (Electromagnetic radiations) manifold the height of the tower shall be increased.

(iv) Installations:

(a) In order to avoid any eventuality due to thunder storm, lightning conductors shall be installed.
(b) Generator set installed at the tower site to cater to the power requirements of the antenna shall conform to the noise and emission norms as prescribed by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

(v) Protective Wall:

(a) Every tower erected on the ground and through which electric power is transmitted or passed shall be provided with protective wall or grill at a distance of one meter from any point of the base.
(b) The wall or grill shall have a minimum of 1.20m height and shall be kept

under lock and key, if provided with door.

(vi). Protection from lightning: Every telecommunication Infrastructure tower shall be provided with sufficient protection against lightning, conforming to I.S. 2303-1969-Code of Practice, as amended from time to time.

(vii). Warning lights:

(a) Every telecommunication tower shall be provided with two Aviation Warning Lights (ANL) each at 40m and 70m height from the ground level and one at the top, the two lights at 40m height shall be fixed in one set of opposite corners and that at 70m height shall be fixed at the other set of opposite corners.

(viii). Damage and liability: The applicant and owner shall be responsible for the structural stability of the telecommunication Infrastructure tower and the building in which it is erected and for any damage caused due to inadequate safety measures.

(ix). Building to be authorized: Erection of any telecommunication Infrastructure tower or pole structures or accessory rooms shall be permitted only on buildings with valid permissions and Occupancy Certificate obtained from the Local Body.

(x) Completion Certificate:

(a) After completion of the work of the telecommunication tower or pole structure and accessory rooms as per permit, the applicant and the engineer shall submit to the Sanctioning Authority completion certificate as in Appendix-A along with a certificate of structural safety or stability of the tower and the building, if the tower or pole is constructed over a building.

(b) The Sanctioning Authority shall, if satisfied that the work has been completed as per permit, issue use certificate as in Appendix-B allotting a number, on the basis of which the authorities concerned shall allow power connection, etc. for use of the service.

(xi). Unauthorized Telecom Infrastructure Towers: The Sanctioning Authority shall take necessary action on unauthorized Telecom Infrastructure Towers erected without valid permissions or Completion Certificate, as per the Act provisions duly following the procedure.

Provided that the Radiation norms given by the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) have to be strictly followed by all Tower Infrastructure Service Providers and limit the Power Emissions or Radiations. All the complaints regarding radiation and radiation related technical details are being dealt by TERM cell of Department of Telecommunications (DOT) and any citizen can approach the concerned TERM Cell of Department of Telecommunications (DOT) with regard to grievance on any issues relating to radiation.

9. Fee structure.- The fee to be levied while issuing the permit for installation of Telecommunication Infrastructure Tower shall be as per the table-1 below:-

Table-1

Fee structure for installation of telecommunication infrastructure tower

Sl. No.	Jurisdiction	One time Prescribed fee per tower
01	Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike	Rs. 50,000
02	Corporations of the City other than Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike	Rs. 40,000
03	City Municipal Councils	Rs. 30,000
04	Town Municipal Councils	Rs.20,000
05	Town Panchayaths	Rs.15,000
06	Gram Panchayaths	Rs.10,000

The property owner shall pay property taxes as per relevant rules.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

Y. GOPAL
Under Secretary to Government,
Urban Development Department (MA-2).

APPENDIX- A

(See rule 8 (x)(a))

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE BY ARCHITECT, ENGINEER etc.

Certified that the development or re-development of land or construction or reconstruction or alteration or addition of building or erection of telecommunication tower or pole structure or work has been supervised by me and has been completed as per the approved plan and permit No………………….dated……………….

Signature

Name and address of Architect or Building Designer or Engineer or Town Planner or Supervisor Reg No.:

Place:

Date:

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE BY THE OWNER

(See rule 8 (x)(a))

Certified that the development or redevelopment of land or construction or reconstruction or alteration or addition of building or erection of telecommunication tower or pole structure has been completed or partially completed as per the approved plan and permit No…………….. dated……………….

(Signature)

Name and address of owner:

Place:

Date:

APPENDIX-B

(See rule 8 (x)(b))

OCCUPANCY CERTIFICATE OR USE CERTIFICATE

Certified that the construction or reconstruction or alteration or addition of building or erection of telecommunication tower or pole structure or work under the permit No…………………. dated……………….issued to…………………………… and supervised by……………………………….has been inspected by me and that the work executed is in accordance with the permit and that the building or tower or pole structure is now fit for occupation or use.

Place:

Date : (Seal and Signature of Sanctioning Authority)

By Order and etc…,

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– **IV-A**	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಗುರುವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೫, ೨೦೧೬ (ಪಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೬, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೨೩
Part– IV-A	**Bengaluru, Thursday, February 25, 2016 (Palguna 6, Shaka Varsha 1937)**	**No. 323**

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. UDD 14 GEL 2016(P), Bengaluru Dated: 25.02.2016

The draft of the following rules further to amend ***"The Karnataka Municipalities Accounting and Budgeting Rules 2006"***, which the Government of Karnataka propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (4) and section 323 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 and 1964) is hereby published as required by sub section (1) of section 323 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after thirty days from the date of publication in the Karnataka official Gazette.

The Karnataka Municipalities Accounting and Budgeting Rules 2006, sub-rule 3 under rule 1 states that, The Karnataka Municipalities Accounting and Budgeting Rules 2006 shall apply to the municipalities listed in schedule 1 to these rules and to such municipalities that the State Government subsequently notifies under sub section (4) of section 323 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. Once these rules become applicable, the Karnataka Municipalities Accounts Rules, 1965 shall not be applicable in respect of those municipalities. On par with this mentioned rule, the newly formed municipalities through the final gazette notification made by the Karnataka state government are being brought under the purview of the Karnataka Municipalities Accounting & Budgeting Rules 2006 and with all its amendments.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the State Government from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above will be considered by the State Government. Any objection or suggestion may be addressed to the Principal Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department, 4th Floor, Vikasa Soudha, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedi, Bangalore-560001.

DRAFT RULES

1. *Title and Commencement*:-

1) These rules may be called "The Karnataka Municipalities Accounting and Budgeting (Amendment) Rules 2015".

2) They shall come in to force with effect from 1st day of April 2016.

2. ***The schedule 1 of Karnataka Municipalities Accounting and Budgeting Rules 2006 shall be added with the List of municipalities as mentioned below. This will be in continuation with the existing 213 Municipalities.***

Serial No	*Urban Local Bodies Names*	*Serial No*	*Urban Local Bodies Names*
214	Aminagad Town Panchayath	243	Jigani Town Municipal Council
215	Belagali Town Panchayath	244	Nayakanahatti Town Panchayath
216	Kamatagi Town Panchayath	245	Kotekar Town Panchayath
217	Hagaribommanahalli Town Municipal Council	246	Vitla Town Panchayath
218	Kurekuppa Town Municipal Council	247	Malebennuru Town Municipal Council
219	Kurugodu Town Municipal Council	248	Guttal Town Panchayath
220	Kudathini Town Panchayath	249	Karatagi Town Municipal Council
221	Mariyammanahalli Town Panchayath	250	Bhagyanagar Town Panchayath
222	Harugeri Town Municipal Council	251	Kanakagiri Town Panchayath
223	Mugalkhod Town Municipal Council	252	Kukanur Town Panchayath
224	Munavalli Town Municipal Council	253	Tavaragera Town Panchayath
225	Ugar Khurd Town Municipal Council	254	Maski Town Municipal Council
226	Ainapur Town Panchayath	255	Balaganur Town Panchayath
227	Arabhavi Town Panchayath	256	Kavitala Town Panchayath
228	Boragaon Town Panchayath	257	Sirawar Town Panchayath
229	Chennamman Kittur Town Panchayath	258	Turvihal Town Panchayath
230	Chinchali Town Panchayath	259	Bidadi Town Municipal Council
231	Examba Town Panchayath	260	Kaup Town Municipal Council
232	Kabbur Town Panchayath	261	Jali Town Panchayath
233	Kallolli Town Panchayath	262	Almel Town Panchayath
234	Kankanawadi Town Panchayath	263	Chadachana Town Panchayath
235	M.K Hubballi Town Panchayath	264	Devarahipparagi Town Panchayath
236	Mallapur P G Town Panchayath	265	Kolhar Town Panchayath
237	Naganur Town Panchayath	266	Managuli Town Panchayath
238	Shedbal Town Panchayath	267	Nalatawad Town Panchayath
239	Hebbagodi City Municipal Council	268	Nidagundi Town Panchayath
240	Attibele Town Municipal Council	269	Kakkera Town Municipal Council
241	Bommasandra Town Municipal Council	270	Kembhavi Town Municipal Council
242	Chandapura Town Municipal Council		

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

Y. GOPAL
Under Secretary to Government,
Urban Development Department (MA-2)

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೨೪
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Friday, February 26, 2016 (Palguna 7, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 324***

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD, BANGALORE

NOTIFICATION

No.BWSSB/C/CAO-S/4136/2015-16, Bangalore Dated: 25.02.2016

THE BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE (RAIN WATER HARVESTING) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72-A and 88 of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 36 of 1964) and all other power enabling it in this behalf, and with the approval of the Government of Karnataka accorded in Government Order No. UDD 191 MNI 2015, dated 7.01.2016, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board hereby makes the following Regulations, the draft of the said Regulations having been published as required by sub-section (2) of Section 88 of the said Act, in Notification No.BWSSB/CH/CAO-S/3525/2015-16 dated 13.01.2016 duly published in Part-IV A, pages 56 of the Karnataka Gazette, dated 13.01.2016 namely,-

1. Title and Commencement.- (1) These regulations may be called the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Rain Water Harvesting) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Substitution of regulation 8.- For regulation 8 of the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Rain Water harvesting) Regulations, 2010, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"***8. Levy of Additional Water and Sanitary Charges.-*** (1) Where the Owner or Occupier of a residential building fails to provide rain water harvesting structure in the building within such date as notified under section 72A of the Act, there shall be levied an additional charges of twenty-five percent of the total water and sanitary charges for the first three months and thereafter an additional charges of fifty percent of the total water and sanitary charges till the rain water harvesting structure is provided to the building.

(2) Where the Owner or Occupier of a non-residential building fails to provide rain water harvesting structure in the building within such date as notified under section 72A of the Act, there shall be levied an additional charges of fifty percent of the total water and sanitary charges for the first three months and thereafter an additional charges of hundred percent of the total water and sanitary charges till the rain water harvesting structure is provided to the building;

Provided that no Additional Water and Sanitary charges shall be levied as above unless an opportunity of being heard is given to the affected persons."

By order,

Chief Administrative Officer cum Secretary,
Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 250 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೨೫
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Friday, February 26, 2016 (Palguna 7, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 325***

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD, BANGALORE

NOTIFICATION

No.BWSSB/C/CAO-S/4137/2015-16, Bangalore Dated: 25.02.2016

THE BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2015

In exercise of powers conferred by Sections 31, 61 and 88 of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 36 0f 1964) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf and with previous approval of the State Government vide Government Order No.UDD 94 MNI 2015 dated :7.01.2016, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board hereby makes the following regulations further to amend to the Bangalore Water Supply Regulations, 1965, the draft of the said Regulations having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of Section 88 of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964, vide Notification NoBWSSB/CH/CAO-S/3526/2015-16 dated 13.01.2016 in the Part III of Karnataka Gazette dated 13.01.2016 namely,-

1. Title and Commencement.- (1) These regulations may be called the Bangalore Water Supply (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Amendment of regulation 5.- In the Bangalore Water Supply Regulations, 1965, (here in after referred as the said regulation) in regulation 5.-

(i) in sub-regulation (3),-

(a) for the Table, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"TABLE

SL. No.	Nature of Buildings	Rate of prorate charges on total built up area
1	Residential building	Rs. 250/- per Sq. mtrs
2	Multistoried building or Residential Apartment or Group Housing or Villas etc.,	Rs. 400/- per Sq. mtrs
3	All types of Non-residential and Commercial building	Rs. 600/- per Sq. mtrs

(b) in clause (d) for the words, figures and symbol "more than 30 X 40" the figures, letters and words "108 sq. mtrs and above" shall be substituted ;

(c) after clause (i) the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"(j) In case of three and more houses are constructed on a site measuring 108 sq.mtrs and above the entire building attracts pro-rate charges at the rates applicable to Multistoried residential apartments"

(ii) after sub regulation (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"***5.4 Production of Occupancy Certificate.-***

(a) In case of Multistoried residential and Non-residential buildings excluding ground floor + 2 floor, for water and sanitary connection, the applicant shall produce Occupancy Certificate issued by the Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike or Local Authorities an evidence to show that his application for occupancy is not refused by the Commissioner, Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike with thirty days of his application before sanction.

(b) In case of non-production of documents specified in clause (a) applicant in respect of domestic connection, temporary water and sanitary connection may be sanctioned subject to additional levy of fifty percent of total water and sanitary charges.

(c) In case of non-production of documents specified in clause (a) by the applicant in respect of non-domestic connection, temporary water and sanitary connection may be sanctioned subject to additional levy of hundred percent of the total water and sanitary charges."

3. Substitution of regulation 28.- For regulation 28 of the said of regulations, the following shall be substituted namely:-

"***28. Water Meter Services Charges.-*** For every mater installed in a premises the meter services charges shall be levied every month in addition to the charges for actual water consumed.

The meter service charges are as follows:

TABLE - I

Sl. No.	Bore Size (In mm)	Domestic rate (in) (Rs.)	Partial Non Domestic (in) (Rs.)	Non-Domestic Rate (in) (Rs.)
1	15	30-150 at the rate specified in table II	90	50-175 as specified in table III
2	20	100	150	200
3	25	300	500	750
4	32	500	750	1000
5	40	750	1000	1000
6	50	1000	1000	1000
7	75	1250	1250	1250
8	100	1500	1500	1500
9	125	1750	1750	1750
10	150	2000	3000	3000
11	200	3000	4000	5000
12	250	3500	5000	6000
13	300	4000	6000	7000
14	400	5000	7000	8000

1) Water Meter service charges for 15 MM Domestic Connection

TABLE - II

Consumption Block Kilo Litres	Meter Charges for Month (In Rs.)
0 - 8	30
8 - 25	50
25 - 50	75
Above 50	150

2) Water meter service charges for 15mm Non-Domestic connection

TABLE - III

Consumption Block Kilo Litres	Meter Charges for Month (In Rs.)
0 - 10	50
11 - 25	75
26 - 50	100
51 - 75	125
76 - 150	175

”

4. Amendment of regulation 36.- In regulation 36 of the said regulations,-

(i) under the heading I Water Supplied,-

(a) for the word “corporation” the words “Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar palike” Shall be Substituted;

(b) for the table the following shall be Substituted namely:-

“TABLE

Domestic – Section 36(1) filtered Water

Consumption		Rate per 1000 litres
Sl. No.	Slab-wise consumption of water (In Kilo Litres)	Tariff (in Rs.)
1	MINIMUM 0 - 8	56.00 (@ Rs.7.00 per Kilo Litres)
2	8 - 25	11.00
3	25 - 50	26.00
4	Above 50	45.00

(and the calculations shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee.)”

(ii) for the heading I-A and the entries relating there to the following shall be substituted namely:-

“I-A. Water Tariff for consumption of Bulk Domestic Consumers for High- Rise or Multistoried Buildings or Central and State Government Housing Complexes Villas or Individual Group Housing and other Bulk Consumers:

Sl. No.	Other Bulk Consumers	Water Tariff (Rs. Per Kilo Litres)
1	Bulk Domestic Consumers for High-Rise or Multistoried Buildings or Apartments or Central and State Government Housing Complexes Villas or Individual Group Housing	22
2	Kanakapura Bulk Supply	10
3	Agara Grama Panchayat	19
4	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Jurisdiction other than erstwhile 7 City Municipal Councils and 1 Town Municipal Councils area	19

”

(iii) under the heading III,-

(A) In item (a), for the figures and word “Rs 9.00 per” and “Rs. 39 per” the figures and word “Rs 15.00 per” and “Rs 60.00 per” shall respectively be substituted;

(B) In item (b), for the figures and word “Rs 15.00 per” and “Rs 44.00 per figures and word “Rs 25.00 per” “Rs 90.00 per” shall respectively be substituted.

(iv) under the heading IV water supplied Non Domestic.-

(A) In item (c), for the words “and poultry forms” the words “poultry farms and slaughters houses;” shall be substituted.

(B) In item (r), for the tables the following tables shall be substituted, namely:-

"TABLE – I

Sl. No.	Slab-wise consumption of water (In Kilo Litres)	Tariff per Kilo Litres (in Rs.)
1	MINIMUM 0 - 10	500.00 50.00
2	10 - 25	57.00
3	25 - 50	65.00
4	50 - 75	76.00
5	Above 75	87.00

"TABLE – II

NON-DOMESTIC TARIFF

Sl.No	Nature of Sector	Water Tariff (in Rs. Per Kilo Litres)
III	Industries	90.00
III(a)	Bidadi Industrial Area (KIADB)	90.00
IV	Lorry Loads	Rs.540.00(per Load)
V	Swimming Pools	90.00
VI	BIAL	90.00
VI	VedavijnanaMahaVidyaPeeta, Kanakapura Road, Jain Internationnal Residential School Kanakapura Taluk	60.00

Note.- The calculations to be rounded to the nearest Rupee."

(v) under the heading 'V' Raw Water Supplied, item (d) and the entries relating thereof shall be omitted;

(vi) the heading 'VII' and the entries relating theeof shall be omitted;

(vii) under the heading 'VIII' for the figures '50' the figures "100" shall be substituted;

(viii) under the heading 'IX Recoiled Water', after item (ii), the following shall be inserted namely:-

"(iii) Rs. 20/- per Kilo Litres for supply of tertiary treated water to Government Department and Government under takings."

5. Insertion of new regulation 55A.- After regulation 55 of the said regulations, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"***55-A. penalty of pro-rate charges for unauthorized connections***.-Whoever obtains the unauthorized water supply or sanitary connections or both by any means from the water supply pipelines of the Board or sanitary connections to the sewerage system of the Board in contravention of the provisions of the Act and Regulations made there under shall be liable to pay upto 50% of the pro-rata charges payable as penalty as indicated in the table below:

TABLE

Number of years of unauthorized Water or sanitary connection	Amount of Penalty
Up to 1 year	20% of Pro-rata charges
From 1 year up to 2 years	30% of Pro-rata charges
From 2 years up to 3 years	40% of Pro-rata charges
3 years and above	50% of Pro-rata charges

Note: The period of taking unauthorized connection may be determined on the basis of sanction of electricity to the building or any other documents evidencing occupation of the building."

By order,

Chief Administrative Officer cum Secretary,
Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 25 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– **IV-A**	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೨೬
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Friday, February 26, 2016 (Palguna 7, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 326***

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD, BANGALORE

NOTIFICATION

NO:BWSSB/C/CAO-S/4138/2015-16, Bangalore Dated: 25.02.2016

THE BANGALORE SEWERAGE (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 84 and 88 of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 36 of 1964) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf and with previous approval of the State Government vide Government Order No.UDD 192 MNI 2015 dated: 7.01.2016, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board hereby makes the following regulations further to amend to the Bangalore Sewerage Regulations, 1974, the draft of the said Regulations having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of Section 88 of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964 vide Notification No. BWSSB/CH/CAO-S/3527/2015-16, dated 13.01.2016 in the Part III of Karnataka Gazette dated 13.01.2016 , namely,-

1. Title and Commencement.- (1) These regulations may be called the Bangalore Sewerage (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of publication in the official Gazette.

2. Amendment of regulation 2.- In the Bangalore Water Sewerage Regulations, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as said regulations), in regulation 2,-

(1) in sub-regulation (b), for the word "charges", the words "sanitary point charges" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-regulation (d), for the words and figures "as per section 16 of the Act as per the guidelines", the words and figures "as under the regulation 5.3 of the Bangalore Water Supply Regulations, 1965" shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-regulation (e),-

(i) in item (i), for the letters and figures "Rs.30/-", the letters and figures "Rs.100/-" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (ii),-

(a) for the letters and figures "Rs.50/-", the letters and figures "Rs.100/-" shall be substituted;

(b) for the letters, figures, symbol and word "Rs 50 x No.", the letters, figures, symbol and word "Rs.100 x No." shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (iii), for the letters and figures "Rs.300/-", the letters and figures "Rs.500/-" shall be substituted;

(iv) in item (iv), for the letters and figures "Rs.300/-", the letters and figures "Rs.500/-" shall be substituted.

(4) in sub-regulation (f),-

(i) under the heading "I. Domestic connection",-

(a) for item (1) and (2) and the entries relating thereo, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(1) Where consumption of water is 0 to 8000 litres the sanitary charges shall be at Rs.14.00 flat rate per connection.

(2) Where consumption of water is above 8000 litres, at

rate of 25% of water charges payable per month."

(b) item (3) shall be omitted.

(c) in item (4),-

(i) in sub-item (a), for the figures "20%", the figures and symbol "25%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-item (b), for the figures "50/-", the figures "100/-" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-item (c), for the figures "50/-", the figures "100/-" shall be substituted;

(ii) under the heading "II.Non-domestic connection", for the figures and symbol "20% of water charges", the figures and words "25% of water charges" shall be substituted.

(5) in sub-regulation (g),-

(i) for the heading "(i) Domestic connection" and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(i) Domestic connection,- Rs. 100/- per month individual house or

per apartment"

(ii) under the heading "Non-domestic connection",-

(a) in item (1), for the letters and figures "Rs.300/-", the letters and figures "Rs.500/-" shall be substituted;

(b) for item (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) (a) Darshini Hotels, cafeteria and coffee Bars Rs.1000/- per month;

(b) All kind of Hotels other than Hotels in clause (a) and star Hotels Rs.2000/- per month"

(c) in item (4), at the end, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"and more than 100 rooms Rs.20,000/- per month".

(d) for item (5) and (6), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(5) Star Hotels (All kinds of star).-

Sl.No.	Number of Rooms	Amount
1.	Less than 50 rooms	Rs.10000/- per month
2.	51 - 100 rooms	Rs.15000/- per month
3.	More than 100 rooms	Rs.20000/- per month

(6) Shopping malls.-

Sl.No.	Type of Shopping Malls	Amount
1.	Shopping Malls having theatres	Rs.25000/- per month
2.	Shopping Malls without theatre	Rs.5000/- per month
3.	Super Bazars	Rs.1000/- per month

"

(e) in item (10), for the letters and figures "Rs.1000/-", the letters and figures "Rs.2000/-" shall be substituted;

(f) after item (10), the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"(11)***HOSPITALS:***

(a) Without beds :Rs. 2500/- per month.

(b) Beds up to 50 :Rs. 5000/- per month.

(c) Beds more than 50 and Up to 100 :Rs.7500/- per month.

(d) Beds more than 101 and above : Rs.10000/- per month.

(e)Dispensary, Clinic : Rs.100/- per month.

(12) ***HOSTELS:***

(a) Paying guest accommodation Rs.1000/- per month

(b) Hostels with non-domestic water supply Rs.1000/- per month"

3. Insertion of new regulation 4A.- After regulation 4 of the said regulations, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"4A. Adoption of dual piping system and providing modular Sewage Treatment Plants.- (1) Any Owner, occupier or builder who after commencement of these regulations constructs any buildings consisting of twenty or more houses or apartments or flats within the Board jurisdiction shall provide modular sewage or grey water treatment plant (STP/GWTP) within its premises and dual piping system one for toilet flushing purpose and the other for all other purposes. Only treated water from the installed STP/GWTP shall be used for toilet flushing purpose in such buildings.

(2) Any owner or occupier of an existing buildings consisting of twenty or more houses or apartments or flats within the Board jurisdiction shall provide dual piping system and modular sewage or grey water treatment plant (STP/GWTP) within its premises, within the date specified by the Board. Only treated water from the STP/GWTP installed within its premises shall be used for toilet flushing purposes after the date specified by the Board.

(3) Any owner, occupier or builder who has constructed or constructs a building for non-domestic purpose in a sital area of one hundred Sq.mtrs and above, shall provide dual piping and sewage or grey water treatment plant within its premises. Only treated water from the STP or GWTP installed within its premises shall be used for toilet flushing purposes.

(4) Where the owner, occupier or builder, of domestic or residential building fails to provide both dual piping system and sewage or grey water treatment plant, he shall be liable to pay an additional levy of twenty five percent of water and sanitary charges for the first three months and thereafter an additional levy of fifty percent of water and sanitary charges till both the dual piping and sewage or grey water treatment plant are provided.

(5) Where the owner, occupier or builder of non-domestic or non-residential building fails to provide the both dual piping system and sewage or grey water treatment plant, he shall be liable to pay an additional levy of fifty percent of water and sanitary charges for the first six months and thereafter an additional levy of one hundred percent of the water and sanitary charges till both the dual piping and sewage or grey water treatment plant are provided."

By order,

Chief Administrative Officer cum Secretary,
Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 250 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೨೭
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Friday, February 26, 2016 (Palguna 7, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 327***

PERSONEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS SECRETARIAT

ADDENDUM

NO: DPAR 31 HGG 2016, Bangalore, Dated: 24.02.2016

In the guidelines governing the extension of State Hospitality to the visiting dignitaries appended to the Government Order No: DPAR 554 HGG 2005, dt: 22.04.2006 & Addendum No: DPAR 203 HGG 2013, dt:30.01.2014, under the heading “State Guests” when they visit the State on official duty, after the words Chairman of the Estimates committee, Lok Sabha appearing in Sl. No. 16 at para 3 (a), the following shall be inserted.

16 (A) Chairman of the Parliamentary Committees / Select Committees of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha,

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

Dr. B.S. MANJUNATHA SWAMY
Under Secretary to Government-1,
D.P.A.R(STATE PROTOCOL).

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 50 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– IV-A	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೬, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೨೮
Part– IV-A	*Bengaluru, Friday, February 26, 2016 (Palguna 7, Shaka Varsha 1937)*	*No. 328*

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ: 288: ಜಿಪಸ:2015, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26–02–2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1993 (1993ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:14) ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 138ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಓದಲಾದಂತೆ, ಪ್ರಕರಣ 311(1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2005ನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಕರಡು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 288 ಜಿಪಸ 2015, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 21.01.2016 ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾಧಿತರಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮೂವತ್ತು ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ:21.01.2016ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ/ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈಗ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1993 ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 311(1)ರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಿಯಮಗಳು

1. **ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ:–** (1) ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

   (2) ಅವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಿಮ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

2. **ನಿಯಮ 3ಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ:–** ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು–2010ರ ನಿಯಮ 3ರ ಉಪನಿಯಮ (1)ರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಯೋಜಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಂದರೆ,–

"ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ"

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ		ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು	
		ಒಟ್ಟು	ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು
1	ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿ	35	17	35	17
2	ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಪಂಗಡ	16	8	16	8
3	ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು 1. ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ–ಎ	30	15	30	15
	2. ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ–ಬಿ	7	4	7	4
4	ಮೀಸಲಿಡದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವರ್ಗ	88	44	88	44
	ಒಟ್ಟು	**176**	**88**	**176**	**88**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ಧೋತ್ರೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಜಿ.ಪಂ)
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 1000 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶನಿವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೭, ೨೦೧೬ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೮, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೩೬
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Saturday, February 27, 2016 (Palguna 8, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 336***

LABOUR SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. LD 93 LSI 2013, Bangalore, Dated: 26-02-2016

The draft of the Karnataka Civil Services (Absorption of Contract Doctors in the department of Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Services) (Special), Rules, 2016, which the Government of Karnataka proposes to make in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3, read with section 8 of the Karnataka State Civil Services Act, 1978 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1990) is hereby published as required by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after fifteen days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the State Government from any person with respect to the said draft, before the expiry of the period specified above, will be considered by the State Government. Objections and suggestions may be addressed to the Principal Secretary to Government , Department of Labour, Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore-560 001.

DRAFT RULES

1.Title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Karnatak Civil Services (Absorption of Contract Doctors in the Department of Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Services) (Special) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the official gazette.

2. Definitions.- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) " Contract Doctor" means, a Doctor who has passed MBBS Degree and appointed in the Department of Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Services as Insurance Medical Officer on contract basis by the State Government or the Director, ESIS Medical Services as the case may be and who has served as such for not less than one year and continues to work as such on the date of commencement of these rules;

(b) 'Schedule' means Schedule appended to these rules;

(2) Other words and expressions used in these rules, but defined shall have the same meaning respectively assigned to them in Karnataka Civil Services (General Recruitment) Rules, 1977.

3. Absorption of Contract Doctors appointed in the Department of Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Services into the State Civil Services.- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Karnataka Civil Services (General Recruitment) Rules, 1977 or the Department of Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Services (Recruitment) Rules, 2010 or any other rules made or deemed to have been made under the provisions of the Karnataka Civil Services Act, 1978 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1990), every Contract Doctor specified in column (2) of the schedule who has completed not less than three years of service on the date of commencement of these rules shall, with effect from the date of commencement of these rules, be absorbed , in the category of post and pay scale specified in the columns (6) and (7) of the Schedule in the Department of Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Service:

Provided further that no such person shall be absorbed,-

(i) if he was disqualified for appointment under the Karnataka Civil Services (General Recruitment) Rules, 1977 on the date of his appointment as Doctor on Contract basis;

(ii) if he does not possess the minimum academic qualification , specified in the relevant rules of recruitment applicable for recruitment to the said posts; and

(iii) in any post reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste, or Scheduled Tribes or other Backward Classes unless he belongs to such Caste, tribe or backward Classes, as the case may be.

4. Pay, pension Leave and Seniority of Persons absorbed under these rules.- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Karnataka Civil Service Rules,-

(i) the initial basic pay of Contract Insurance Medical Officer shall be fixed at the minimum of the pay scale applicable to the category of post to which he is absorbed under rule 3;

(ii) The service rendered by a person as Contract Insurance Medical Officer prior to the date of absorption shall not count for the purposes of leave, Pay, Pension, seniority and grant of Promotion as Senior Insurance Medical Officer, Chief Insurance Medical Officer, Junior Specialist or Senior Specialist under Time Bound Advance Scheme or for grant of selection time scale of pay.

5. Application of other rules.- The provisions of the Karnataka Civil Services Rules, the Karnataka Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966 and all other rules regulating the conditions of service of Government Servants in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of these rules, shall apply to persons absorbed under these rules.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

Lakshmi Devi
Desk Officer-5,
Labour Department,
(ESIS Medical Services)

SCHEDULE-1

Notification No. LD 93 LSI 2013 Bangalore Dated:26-02-2016.

(See Rule 4(1)

Sl.No.	***Category of posts and scale of pay***	***No. Of vacancies to be filled***	***Minimum qualification***
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***	***(4)***
1.	Insurance Medical Officer Rs. 28100-700-28800-800-33600-900-39000-1050-45300-1200-50100	02	1) Must possess MBBS Degree or equivalent qualification from an Institution recognised by MCI / KMC 2) Must have registered in MCI / KMC

Lakshmi Devi
Desk Officer-5,
Labour Department,
(ESIS Medical Services)

SCHEDULE-1

Notification No. LD 93 LSI 2013, Bangalore Dated:26-02-2016

(See Rule 3)

Sl. No.	***Name of the IMO and Place of working***	***Contract Appointment Order No. & Date***	***Date of joining***	***Date of birth***	***Post to which absorbed under these rules***	***Pay scale of the post in which absorbed***	***Category***
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***	***(4)***	***(5)***	***(6)***	***(7)***	***(8)***
1.	Dr. Ruksana Tabassum R. E S I Hospital, Hubli	Govt. Notification No.LD 435 LSI 2004 Dt. 26-07-2008	11-08-2008	15-04-1979	IMO	Rs. 28100-50100	A
2.	Dr. Rizwan Ahmed, ESI Dispensary, Karkala	-- " --	10-10-2008	01-05-1974	IMO	Rs. 28100-50100	A

Lakshmi Devi
Desk Officer-5,
Labour Department,
(ESIS Medical Services)

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಸೋಮವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೯, ೨೦೧೬ (ಪಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೧೦, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೩೭
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Monday, February 29, 2016 (Palguna 10, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 337***

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No. RD 376 LGP 2013, Bengaluru, Dated: 29-02-2016

The draft of the following rules further to amend the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules, 1966 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 197 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1964) in Notification No. RD 376 LGP 2013 dated:18-01-2016, published in Part IV-A of the Karnataka Gazette dated:18-01-2016 inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected thereby within fifteen days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Whereas the said Gazette was made available to the Public on 18-01-2016.

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received by the State Government within the period specified above.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 197 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1964), the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules to amend the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules, 1966, namely:-

RULES

1. Title and commencement.-(1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Amendment of Rule 108-Q .- In the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules), in rule 108-Q the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :-

"Provided that the application for grant of land under Section 94C in respect of Site dimension exceeding 2400 square feet but not more than 4000 square feet shall be made by a person in Form No.3A within six months from the date of commencement of the Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016."

3. Amendment of the Schedule :- In the schedule to the said rules, specified under rule 108-S, in column numbers 4 and 5, the following shall be inserted at the end, namely :-

Dimensions (in feet)	***Rate of regularization Rs. Per Sq.ft.***
Exceeding 2400 square feet but not exceeding 4000 square feet.	30% of the guidance value. However, for SC/ST, Physically Handicapped, Ex-serviceman and Poura Karmika's 15% of the guidance value.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

MAHANTHE GOWDA S.L
Under Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department (Land Grants-1).

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 500 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– IV-A	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಸೋಮವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೯, ೨೦೧೬ (ಪಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೧೦, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೩೮
Part– IV-A	Bengaluru, Monday, February 29, 2016 (Palguna 10, Shaka Varsha 1937)	No. 338

ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ನಅಇ 11 ನಯೋಸೇ 2014, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26–02–2016

ವಿಷಯ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ (ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್–ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ) ಆದೇಶ 2013 ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ, ಗ್ರೂಪ್–ಎ (ಕಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ) ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್–ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವೃಂದಗಳ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 06 ಪಿಎಲ್ಎಕ್ಸ್ 2012, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06.1.2013.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 371(ಜೆ)ಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ (ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್–ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ) ಆದೇಶ 2013ರ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ–3 ರನ್ವಯ ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್–ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ (ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ಗ್ರೂಪ್–ಎ (ಕಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರೂಪ್–ಎ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರೂಪ್–ಬಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇ.75 ರಷ್ಟು, ಗ್ರೂಪ್–ಸಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇ.80 ರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರೂಪ್–ಡಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇ.85 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ನೇರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬಡ್ತಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಆದೇಶದ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ–13 ರನ್ವಯ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬಡ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.8 ರಷ್ಟು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಿ, ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ನಅಇ 11 ನಯೋಸೇ 2014, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11–07–2014 ರನ್ವಯ ಸೃಜಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವೃಂದವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಪುನರ್ ರಚಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವೃಂದ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಹುದ್ದೆ	ವೇತನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ	ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವೃಂದ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಿದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು	ಮುಂಬಡ್ತಿ	ನೇರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್–ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಶೇ.8 ರಷ್ಟು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು		
						ಮುಂ	ನೇ.ನೇ	ಒಟ್ಟು
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				ಗ್ರೂಪ್–"ಎ"				
1	ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು	28100–50100	04	60%	40%	01	00	01
				2	2			

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವೃಂದ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಹುದ್ದೆ	ವೇತನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ	ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವೃಂದ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಿದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು	ಮುಂಬಡ್ತಿ	ನೇರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್–ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಶೇ.75 ರಷ್ಟು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು		
						ಮುಂ.	ನೇ.ನೇ	ಒಟ್ಟು
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				ಗ್ರೂಪ್–"ಎ"				
1	ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು	28100–50100	16+3=19	60%	40%	8	6	14
				11	8			

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

ನಾಗರಾಜ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 500 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)

RNI No. KARBIL/2001/47147

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ– *IV-A*	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಸೋಮವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೯, ೨೦೧೬ (ಪಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೧೦, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೭)	ನಂ. ೩೩೯
Part– IV-A	***Bengaluru, Monday, February 29, 2016 (Palguna 10, Shaka Varsha 1937)***	***No. 339***

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

NO. UDD 619 MNX 2014, Bengaluru, Dated: 19-02-2016

Whereas the Government of Karnataka vide Nofification dated 16.08.2014 bearing No. UDD 619 MNX 2014 appointed a Commission of inquiry under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice H.S. Kempanna, a retired Judge of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka to ascertain the truth of the matter relating to De-notification and Modification in the Arkavathi Layout Scheme.

Whereas in the above said Notification a period of six months time was fixed for submitting its report by the Commission.

Whereas the term of the commission was extended by six months from 28.02.2015 vide Notification bearing No. UDD 619 MNX 2014 dated 27.02.2015 and the term fixed for the commission ended on 31.08.2015.

Whereas the term of the commission was further extended by six months from 01.09.2015 vide Notification bearing No. UDD 619 MNX 2014 dated 26.08.2015 and the term fixed for the commission ends on 29.02.2016.

Whereas the Secretary to the above said Commission vide their proposal dated 28.01.2016 bearing No. JHSKC:175/2016 requested that the term of the Commission may be extended for the reasons stated therein by six months from 01.03.2016.

Whereas after considering the observation made in the above said proposal, the Government of Karnataka hereby extend the period for the period of six months for submission of report. The Commission shall submit its report to the Government as soon as possible but not later than six months from 01.03.2016.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

N. Narasimha Murthy
Under Secretary to Government
Urban Development Department

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ ಘಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಪಿ7) 50 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು)